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Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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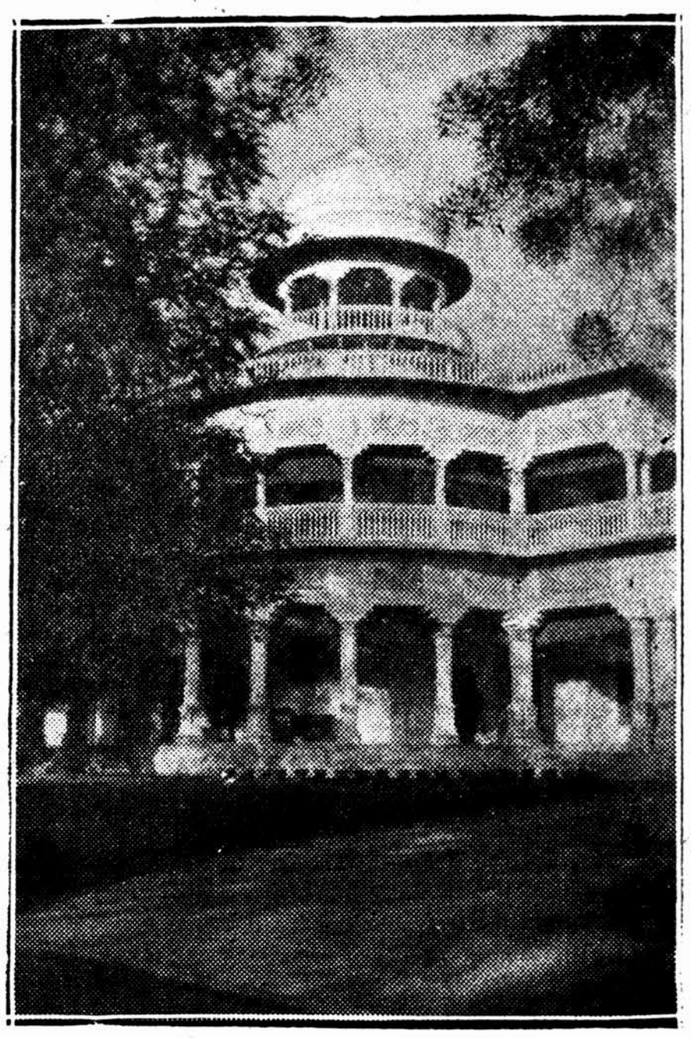
VOL. XXIII NO. 27 *BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JULY 7, 1935* PRICE: TWO ANNAS

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

HINDUS AND BUDDHISTS CONTEND FOR TEMPLE

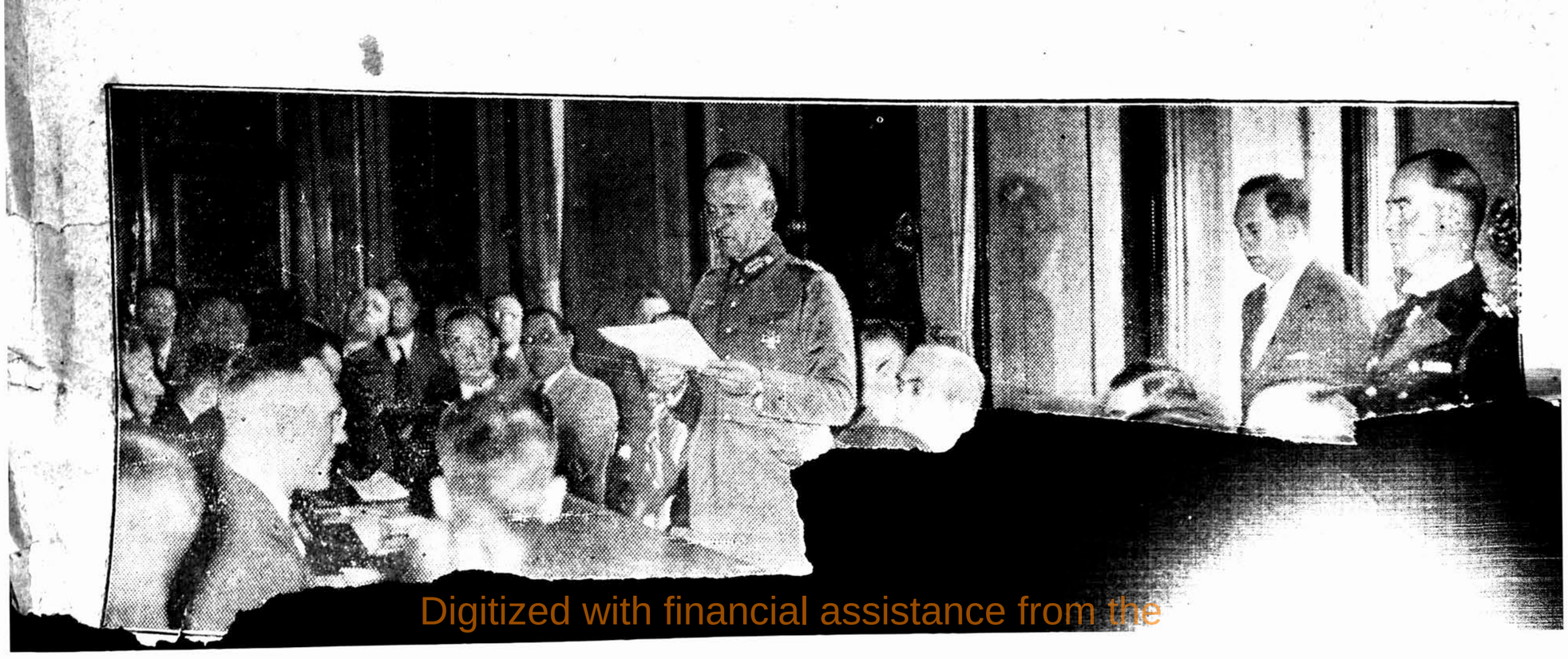


(Left): The famous temple at Budh Gaya, for the possession of which both Hindus and Buddhists are contending. (Right): "Anand Bhavan", the palatial house of the late Pundit Motilal Nehru at Allahabad, which he gifted away to the nation before his death and which is now renamed "Swaraj Bhavan."

Miss Tsang Ton-Yen, one of China's few women journalists.

Hailed as a new woman tennis star, Senorita Anita Lizana, Chilean star, promises to become one of the summer sport sensations.

Andrew Mellon, multi-millionaire financier, who is having some difficulty in Washington explaining his income tax payments and his art collection, called Lord Duveen over from England to help show officials how valuable the collection was. Lord Duveen (Left), is internationally-known expert.



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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JULY 7, 1935 PRICE TWO ANNAS

"Italy Bent On Fight With Abyssinia"

FRANCE WILL AVERT WAR

Hopes, Mussolini Will Accept Formula For Peace With Abyssinia

PARIS, July 5.

It is understood that no secret treaty between France and Italy exists regarding Abyssinia and during Franco-British diplomatic conversations, France has hitherto made no concrete proposals.

French diplomatic quarters are still sanguine that a formula will be found which is acceptable to Signor Mussolini and which will avert war.

The guiding inspiration of French policy is an anxiety not to offend Sgr. Mussolini which, it is believed, would drive the Duce to the very action it sought to avoid.

The French Government, therefore, favours a solution, through diplomatic channels and not before the bar of the League of Nations.

It is understood that French and British Governments are treating the Abyssinian problem as a separate entity, and there is no bargaining and no offers to barter support on Abyssinia for backing on European problems.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

EX-QUEEN OF GREECE GRANTED DIVORCE

BUCHAREST, July 6.

Ex-Queen Elizabeth of Greece is granted divorce against Ex-King George of Greece on the grounds of desertion which is equivalent in Rumanian Law to mental cruelty. Five red-robed Judges heard the petition behind closed doors. Both the parties were not present at the proceedings which lasted only 20 minutes. Failing appeal by the Ex-King within five days, the petition will be final.—Reuter.

U. S. TAKES SERIOUS VIEW OF SITUATION IN ABYSSINIA

WASHINGTON, July 6.

The State Department has revealed that the Charge d'Affaires at "Addis Ababa" has been authorised to advise 125 United States citizens, mostly missionaries, in Abyssinia, to leave the country or take whatever action he deemed necessary to ensure their safety.—Reuter.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES FINAL

LONDON, July 6.

At Wimbledon in Women's doubles final Miss Katherine Stammers and Miss Freda James beat Mme. Mathieu and Frau Sperling, 6|1, 6|4.—Reuter.

Government Would Not Turn Their Back

"ITALIANS HAD ALWAYS DEFEATED BLACK RACES"

Ranting Speech Of 'Il Duce' To Black Shirts At Salerno

ROME, July 6.

A lightning struck the seaplane, piloted by Sgr. Mussolini, while the Duce was flying at Salerno to review the Black Shirts Division, due to embark for Italian Colonies at the end of the month. The wireless operator fainted, but the machine was not damaged.

NOT TO TURN BACK

After landing, Sgr. Mussolini mounted a cannon and delivered a speech, wherein he said they were decided upon the struggle, on which the Government and the people would not turn their back. Italians had always defeated black races. Battle at Adua was an exception, because there were only 4,000 Italians against 100,000 Abyssinians.

OUT FOR "LIFE OF HEROISM"

All Italy was behind her sons, leaving for Africa. Every Italian preferred a life of heroism to a life of uselessness. The speech was greeted with tremendous enthusiasm.—Reuter.

BENT ON INCREASING NAVAL FORCES' EFFICIENCY

Admirals' Meeting Arrives At Important Decisions

ROME, July 6.

While a number of important decisions were taken at a meeting of the admirals, presided over by Sig. Mussolini an official communique issued at the conclusion, appears to be extremely vague, stating that measures have been decided on increase the efficiency of Italian naval forces.

It is learned the meeting discussed the situation arising from the Anglo-German naval agreement and it is understood the Italian Government intends to make every provision to increase the Italian navy in the event of France doing likewise, since Italy desires to achieve as near a parity as possible with France.—Reuter's Special.

ADVENTUROUS SPIRIT OF 'IL DUCE'S' SONS

To Serve In Africa As Volunteers In Blackshirt Division

ROME, July 6.

Sgr. Mussolini, at the earnest request of his sons, Vittorio and Bruno, aged 19 and 17, respectively allowed them to volunteer for service in the colonies. They are leaving shortly for America as volunteers of the Blackshirt Division.

Bruno is believed to be the youngest pilot in Europe.—Reuter's Special.

(Earlier Cables on page 7.)

RAJEN BABU IN LUCKNOW

Performs Opening Ceremony Of Office Of Congress R. C.

LUCKNOW, July 6.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, on his way to Chaibroke journey here.

He performed the formal opening ceremony of the office of the Reception Committee of the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress.

In a statement Rajendra Babu made a fervent appeal to the public to make the session an unprecedented success.

Interviewed about the recent circular issued by the General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, he declined to say anything at present.

Explaining the experience he had gained during his recent Punjab tour, Rajendra Babu said that he met more than a thousand 'quake sufferers and heard their tale of woe. He expected that the country would do its duty by contributing liberally to the Relief Fund.—United Press.

NAVAL BUILDING FOR 1935-36

Germany Communicates Programme To Britain, France & Other Govts. Direct

LONDON, July 6.

The German Government has communicated its naval building programme for 1935-36, including particulars of the ships already laid down, directly to the British, French and other Governments, the signatories of the Washington Naval Treaty.—Reuter's Special.

Principal Seshadhari Cancels Trip To England

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 6.

Principal P. Seshadari of Ajmere, who was appointed leader of the Indian Delegation to the World Conference on Education, at Oxford, has cancelled his trip to England, for domestic reasons, and will not therefore attend the Conference.

City Suburbs Plunged In Darkness

Failure Of Electric Supply For About Five Hours

The suburbs of Bombay were plunged in complete darkness throughout Saturday evening, and upto a late hour in the night, owing to failure of electric power supply which occurred shortly after 6 p.m.

The supply was restored at about 11 p.m.

During this interval, the engineers of the Suburban Electric Supply Company made a careful survey of all stations to locate any defect.

Enquiries show that the suburban distribution station was sound and the failure is stated to have occurred somewhere else.

CONFUSION PREVAILS.

Confusion prevailed in the suburbs, as failure of supply for such a continuous period is stated to be rare in the suburbs. Residents had to hurry for oil lamps and the poorer classes went in for candle-sticks which were in great demand, as rumour went round that the supply might not be restored throughout the night.

"The entire suburban area right down to Borivli on the B. B. and C. I. Ry. line and upto Ghatkopar on the G. I. P. line has been knocked out of its current," observed an Engineer, when interviewed by our representative.

No official report of the failure and its cause was issued upto last midnight.

TRAIN TRAFFIC.

The suburban trains ran as usual without much dislocation of traffic, as the power supplied for traction purposes is from the Tata Power Supply Station. The suburbs get the current from the Andhra Valley Power Station.

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DON'T FAIL TO SEE THIS GREAT PICTURE INDIA CAN BOAST OF—

Scintillating story of an Indian Robin-Hood who in order to save his people and his country became a BANDIT!.....

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It has dances that will captivate you.....

It has tense situations to thrill you.....

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Free List Entirely Suspended

Starring:—

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WITH

AMINA, SADIKALISHA, KAMLA, MUMTAZ, AZURIE,

...s, 10-45 p.m.
...ri., Sat., Sun. & Holi-...ays at 2-45 p.m.

Commencing from Saturday 6th July.

For 4 Days Only

KOHINOOR CINEMA

Dadar

Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 2-30 p. m. on Sat., Sun. & Holidays

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Manager, Agency Manager, Secretary and Cashier for an Insurance Company. Pay Rs. 75/- to Rs. 300/- Applications only on prescribed forms considered for forms etc., apply Post Box, 31, Lahore. (4486)

56. EDUCATIONAL

Prema Medical College, Tungabhadra. Opens 15th July. Course efficient, practical, not expensive. Matriculates admitted Get prospectus (4487)

Senior Cambridge Institute has got an up-to-date staff to coach you for Cambridge examinations. Last date of enrolment for December examination 10th July. Apply immediately Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises near Pathe Cinema, Lamington Road. (1176)

73 AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for selling famous Mysore Agarbatti Packets. Liberal commission. Apply Novelty Agency, 89, Kambekar Street Bombay. (4489).

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES

Appreciable extraordinary delicious Bombay, Langra, Krishen Bhog mangoes Rs. 5 per 100 net. Safe arrival guaranteed season poor. Advance immediately Grafts Catalogue Free. Supdt. Raja Nursery, Darbhanga, No. 21, (Behar). (4420)

154 MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Wireless and Cinema Magazines, Newspapers, Stamp Albums, Birthday Cards, Dictionaries, Atlases, Stationery, School Exercise Books, Pictures, Frames, Old Magazines. Ans. 4. KING CO., Near Central Bank, Bombay. (4492).

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The First Social Picture of

TRUTH & LOVE

Featuring

Jaddan Bai

Bebi Rani

and others.

Director: CHIMANLAL LUHAR,

will be released From 13th AT

Imperial Cinema

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S TOUR PROGRAMME

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 5.

Mr. A. C. Badenoch, Auditor-General in India, proposes to proceed on tour on 13th July during the course of which he will visit Delhi, Nagpur, Madras, Poona and Bombay before returning to Simla on 31st of July.

Police Disperse Rioters In Bannu

NATHIAGALI, July 5.

A riot is reported to have occurred at Bannu City yesterday between two parties to a case. The police dispersed the rioters by the use of force and ten persons have been arrested.—A.P.

WATCH FOR THE DATE AT

KRISHNA TALKIES

CHARNI ROAD, BOMBAY.

"DHUWANDHAR"

STORY— Seth Govind Das, M.L.A.

Photography & Direction Ambalal Patel

Asst. Director Appoobhai Mehta

Songs & Dialogue Pt. Dwarkaprasad Misra, B.A., LL.B.

Art Director— N. N. Sil B.A., B.L.

Music Shoolpani Mukerji

Dancing Prof. Taraknath Bagchi

Featuring— LEELA CHITNIS, B.A., BANERJI, M.A., VASANT THENGDI, BHARGAVA, B.A., LL.B., GAYAPRASAD, M.A., B.Sc., PANDAY & Others.

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Aryan
For keeping teeth
• WHITE &
• HEALTHY

Designed by Dr. P.Dhargalkar Dental Surgeon
THOROUGHLY STERLIZED

Dr. W.C. Roy's (L.M.S.) Specific For INSANITY
Roy Pila (Regd.)
Also useful in Epilepsy, Hysteria, Insomnia and Neurasthenia. Elaborate Booklet Sent Free.
Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore writes:—"I have been acquainted with Dr. W. C. Roy's Specific for Insanity for a long time past and have known it to be efficacious." Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, Kt., Offg. Chief Justice of Bengal:—"I personally know of 2 cases cured by Dr. W. C. Roy's Specific for Insanity."
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Manufacturing Chemists.
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LIVER SOLUTION
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Sets right all Liver complaints and cures Constipation.

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Specific for
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and all chronic Stomach troubles such as Spasm, Gastric Flatulence, Neurasthenic or Nervous Dyspepsia Deudenal Ulcer and Colitis for both Sexes

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If you send your birth particulars, or copy of two hand prints or letter-writing time & age,—your character, riches, issue, marriages, employment etc., 25 marvellous predictions can be had by V.P.P. for Rs. 2-5-0. Annual life reading with character sketch costs Rs. 1-5-0. Answers to any 6 questions Rs. 1-5-0. Full life reading Rs. 10.
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Why Indian and European Judges, Magistrates, Doctors, Professors, High Court Advocates etc. after 10 years' use call 'F.P. Pill,' the best of all birth-control drugs, country made or foreign? Because they say "it controls birth infallibly and at the same time keeps monthly flow normal and thus improves health in each and every case used." Read their opinions. 4 months pills Rs. 2/4-. Dr. M. Bose, B.A., M.D.H., B.L., Saidpur (Rangpur) Bengal.

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A Specific Remedy that never fails.
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Antiseptic Ointment guarantedly useful in Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Boils, Ulcers, Scabies, Itches and many other skin troubles.
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DAILY 3 shows at 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA

TALKIES, Dubash Theatre.

To-day Matinee 3 p.m.

BHARAT-KI-BETI

GLORIOUS 3rd Week!

The PICTURE for the FAMILIES

HEARKEN You, Daughters of India

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Epoch-Making Sensational Social Picture

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RATTANBAI and Wonderful Amateur GIRLS

of which India may well be proud!

Come & Meet Your Popular Stars--GOPE

Dadi Sarkari, H. Shivdasani, Hamid, Sarojini, Kamala, Yasmin & Amir Karnataki

Mirth & Merriment! - - - - - - - - - - - - Music & Melody!!

Each SONG a Jewel!—Each DANCE a Rarity!

INVOLVED IN 2 THEFT CASES

Fire Brigade Officer's Watch & Chain Found With Suspect

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Agripada police placed today Sheikh Ali Sheikh Suleman [illegible] the Mazagaon Court on two [illegible] of theft.

[illegible]ombs, Chief Officer of [illegible] lodged a complaint [illegible] watch valued [illegible] his residence [illegible] by [illegible]an

rested by the Nagpada police in connection with another theft.

The watch and the property in the second case were recovered from his person.

The Magistrate (Mr. P. L. Thackar) remanded him to custody for a fortnight.

A supplementary estimate for about £5,000,000 for the Royal Air Force will be presented to Parliament next year. This sum is regarded as sufficient additional expenditure in the current year on the programme of air force expansion, and will cover the personnel, works and technical equipment including machines and engines.

A detailed statement on their reconstruction plans will be shortly issued by the Government.

PROPERTY REMOVED FROM THEATRE

Accused Arrested And Remanded Till July 18

Sensational happenings at the Raghuvir Cinema, De Lisle Road, Bombay, have been reported to the sectional police and as a result one Nur Mahomed Ali was taken into custody.

In October last, the Court Receiver of the Bombay High Court took possession of the Raghuvir Cinema and the properties therein. All the doors were locked and the seal of the Court was put on the lock of the main gate.

On Tuesday last, a clerk to the Court Receiver opened the main gate and entering the compound checked up all the locks which were found in tact.

The wire netting of one of the wing-doors was, however, found cut off.

On Wednesday, the clerk opened the theatres in the presence of several persons and to his dismay found that ceiling fans in the hall, chairs, machinery and almost every other property was removed.

The De Lisle Road police who were informed took Nur Mahmed Ali into custody. He was placed before Mr. M.A.F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court on Friday and was remanded to custody till July 18, pending enquiries.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Shud 6, 1991
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 5, 1354
Parsi: Behman 4, 1304
Sunrise: 6h 7m
Sunset: 7h 20m
High Tide: 3-30 15-37
Low Tide: 9-00 22-11

MONDAY, July 8.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Harwood League (First Division): 3rd Field Brigade vs. Somerset L. I., Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 9.

Harwood League (First Division). Bombay City vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-5 p.m.
Annual election to University Senate.

WEDNESDAY, July 10.

Harwood League (First Division). 3rd Field Brigade vs. Staff and Departmental, Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 11.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Harwood League (First Division). Bombay City vs. R.A. (Colaba), Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 12.

Result of D. O. Examination. University Building, 2 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Miss Krishnabai Javere will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

NATIONAL LIBRARY, BANDRA

The annual general meeting of the Library will be held in the Library Hall to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.).

MESSAGE OF UPANISHADS

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Road) to-day (Sunday) Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver a lecture on "Message of Upanishads" at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

HEBRAIC STUDIES CIRCLE

The Jewish Liturgy Study Class will meet in Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazgaon to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. The Table Song 'Isur-Mishels' will be the subject of study.

MUSIC

The Somerset Light Infantry Band will play at the Empress Gardens, Poona, on Monday, July 8 from 6 to 7-30 p.m., weather permitting.

O. S. BHARAT VYAYAM MANDIR

Dr. N. D. Savarkar will address at the opening time of this year's session of 'Om Samarth Bharat Vyayam Mandir,' Dadar to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. on the ground of the institute.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ

A meeting of the Quetta Earthquake Relief Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. at No. 2, Kunver Kunj, 1st Road, Parsi Colony, Dadar.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Where, Who, What is God?" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be followed by questions and answers at the hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay, today (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

LESSONS OF GITA

At the Chinchpokli Arya Samaj (Laxmi Narayan Vyayam Shala) Pandit Laxmanrao Oghle will deliver a public lecture on "The lessons of Gita." to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.).

THE KAPOLE STUDENTS' UNION

The annual general meeting of the members of the above Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Gardenview, Hughes Road, the residence of Seth Ishvardas Laxmidas J.P.

JAMIAT SHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN

The members of Jamiat Shubban al-Muslimeen will debate on "Wireless is more useful than Aviation" to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. at Jamiat's Hall. the certificates.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
51, Esplanade Road
Free Public Lecture
"WHERE, WHO, WHAT IS GOD?"
Sunday, 7th July, 6.15 p.m.
All Cordially Invited

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Shadow of Doubt." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Cardinal Richelieu." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
PATHE—"Gold Diggers of 1935". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Little Minister". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"College Girl." Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Shahi Lutera". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Karwan-e-Husn" or "Beauty Caravan". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Bharat-ki-Beti". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Judgment of Allah." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"Rin-Tin-Tin" and "Lightning Warrior". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning at 10 a.m.
MAJESTIC—Marathi "Usha". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The Bentley Colliery Silver Band; conductor, W. Wormald. Leonard Hanks (Baritone). 8-15 p.m. Eugene Pini and his Tango Orchestra. 9-00 p.m. A Methodist Service,* relayed from Westbourne Methodist Church, West Hartlepool. 9-45 p.m. Empire Celebrity Singers.† 10-00 p.m. Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary. 10-20 p.m. British Instrumentalists† 10-30 p.m. Close down.

*Electrical recording.
†Gramophone records.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. Khan Saheb Vilayat Hussein. Accompanied by Abdul Majid Khan, Sarangi and others. 12-30 p.m Light Orchestra Concert. The New Light Symphony Orchestra. Conducted by John Barbirolli. 1-30 p.m. Close down. 5-0 p.m. The V. U. B. Ensemble. Leader: Dominic J. Pereira. 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Relayed from Afghan Memorial Church. 7-30 p.m Empire Relay. 8-15 p.m. Weather and other News. 8-30 p.m. News in Hindi. 8-40 p.m. Master Nagin and his Party. Present Gujerati Drama. "Ghunghat Pat". 10-0 p.m Close down.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

A gathering for distribution of certificates to the successful students of the Social Workers' Training Class will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m (S.T.) in the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road. Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside, and distribute

MEDICAL LICENTIATES' ASSN

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association, a General Body and Clinical Meeting (on Treatment of Gonorrhoea in Women) will be held today (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 94, Girgaum Road Bombay-4. Dr. U S Rao will open discussion on the subject.

"TAGORE'S MUSIC"

Universal Arts League:—A Musical Soire'e of the Universal Arts League will be held at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. B. K Ghose will entertain the audience with "Songs of Tagore."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES' UNION

The thirteenth annual general meeting of the members of the above Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at Hira Baug, opposite C. P. Tank Road.

3 ARTS CIRCLE 'AT HOME'

An 'At Home' will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. at Aiwane Rafet when two noted musicians Mr. Shanker Mantri of Bombay and Ustad Mohd Khan Shamsi of Hyderabad (of Radio Fame) will render Classical and Light Music.

INFRINGEMENT OF REGISTERED TRADE MARK

Seller Of Spurious "Dillwater" Under Counterfeit Label Fined Rs. 150

A fine of Rs. 150 was imposed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Valli Ebrahim of Messrs Valli Suleman and Company, for having sold spurious "Dill water" under a counterfeit label infringing the registered Trade Mark of Messrs Kemp and Co., Ltd.

The case for the prosecution was that in July 1934, Mr. R. S. Jackson, General Manager of Messrs Kemp and Co., Ltd., was informed by his agent that some persons were selling "Dillwater" which is being manufactured and sold under a registered label by the company for the past 40 years, at a lower rate than sold to the trade. Inquiries were made and it was found that several persons were selling "Dillwater"—a spurious product—in containers which resembled Kemp's manufacture in every detail. But by a record kept in the office it was discovered that the labels were counterfeit as they did not bear upon it the imprint of the serial numbers.

Complaints were filed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and search warrants were obtained.

The accused's shop was one of the places raided.

The prosecution produced witnesses to prove that two bottles containing spurious "Dillwater" was sold by the accused.

PLEA OF NOT GUILTY

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge. He stated that no labels were found in his premises by the police when it was searched nor were there any bottles of "Dillwater" declared to be spurious found. The two bottles produced in court as sold by his shop were purchased from another shop to be supplied to a customer.

The Magistrate held that the onus was on the accused in this case to prove how he came in possession of the two bottles which he sold. There was no evidence before the Court on which the Magistrate could rely to uphold the defence plea. On the contrary the accused had failed to discharge the onus laid upon him and therefore the prosecution must succeed.

In passing orders the Magistrate observed that he did not want to send the accused to jail as he was not the manufacturer of the spurious "Dillwater". and therefore imposed upon him a fine of Rs. 150.

Mr. Lucas of Messrs Craigie Blunt and Caroe appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Tarapore defended the accused.

ZOROASTRIAN FRIENDS' UNION

The annual gathering of the Zoroastrian Friends' Union took place on 30th ultimo at the Dadyseth Fire Temple, under the chairmanship of Mr. Manekji Pestonji Bharucha, when the usual Jashan ceremony was performed.

The Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Kavasha Shapurji Dalal said that the Union had completed 19 years of its existence. It was decided to perform the Baj ceremony on 25th August, 1935 of one of the members who had passed away last year, and that members had contributed Rs. 116 to the Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund, which amount it was decided be sent to the Trustees of Parsi Panchayet. During 19 years the Union had performed 'Baj-rojgar' ceremonies of four prominent members of the community.

Besides this, the Union performed the 'Baj-rojgar' ceremonies of 7 members who had passed away during the period. Mr. Manekji Bharucha had donated a sum of Rs. 25 to the Union. The report and accounts for the year ended 1934 were adopted.

"ENTICEMENT" CASE

Prosecution's Plea For Framing 3 Charges, Including Adultery Against Accused

"COURT HAS NO JURISDICTION", SAYS DEFENCE

Arguments before framing charges against Ram Narayan Kapoor, (the accused in what is generally known as the "Madras Aeroplane Romance Case"), who is alleged to have enticed away Ranganayaki, a married woman, were heard by Mr. I. S. Haji at the Mazagaon Court, on Saturday afternoon.

The defence counsel had not concluded his arguments when the court rose for the day and the case was adjourned to Tuesday.

Arguing on Friday, Mr. Acharya for the complainant, said that the charges in the case were enticement and detention. The Court could, however, frame a charge of adultery also against the accused. When the Magistrate, interposing, said that it would not be very easy to prove the charge of detention against the accused. Mr. Acharya said that the girl was under the very roof and protection of the accused

He contended that enticement was a continuous offence.

ALLEGED ADULTERY

On Saturday, in requesting the Court to frame a charge of adultery, the counsel said that the evidence adduced clearly showed that the accused had committed the offence while in Bombay at the Mello's Hotel and at Lamington Road

He stated that three charges, of adultery between January 31, 1935 and February 15, 1935, of enticement of the girl from the residence of the complainant and of detention, could be framed.

DEFENCE PLEA

Mr. A. R. Gadkari, for the defence, contended at the outset that the complainant was not the proper person to file the complaint. The prosecution, he said, should establish that they had the care of the girl on behalf of the husband. The husband of the girl had not cared for the girl, even according to the prosecution, since September, 1932. Failing the husband, it was up to the father of the girl to take action. It was for the Court, he continued, to consider whether the complainant had the custody of the girl at the time of the alleged offence

The Magistrate observed that this point could be considered at a later stage.

"It might be a waste of public time", Counsel, in reply, said; "if, at a later stage, your Worship were to hold that it was otherwise".

'NOT A CONTINUOUS OFFENCE'

Regarding the charge of enticement, counsel held that it was not a continuous offence. The offence was complete when the girl had been taken away to Bangalore. And if this was the case, the Court had not jurisdiction to try the case.

The only charge that the Court could frame, he proceeded, was that of concealing or detaining the girl while in Bombay. He went on to explain why a charge of the character could not, according to him, be framed.

He had not finished his arguments when the Court rose for the day.

4,052 Car Accidents In City Last Year

Increase In Fatalities Attributed To Defective Condition Of Vehicles

Annual Police Report Shows Decline In Number Of I. P. C. Crime Cases

"The year 1934 compared with the preceding four years was politically quiet" says the Commissioner of Police in his annual report on the City Police for the year 1934.

Security was demanded. under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, from 15 newspapers and 9 printing presses.

There were 28 strikes, including the general mill strike engineered by the Communist leaders, as against 41 in the preceding year. The decrease in the number of strikes was partly due to the general mill strike which lasted for two months and partly due to the efforts at conciliation made by the Labour Officer, Mr. W. B. Gilligan, I.C.S.

The total cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year numbered 158,331 against 131,454 in 1933 and 119,544 in 1932.

The total number of cognizable cases of all classes reported to the police was 109,814 against 97,917 in 1933 and 85,199 in 1932.

The total of Indian Penal Code Crime (Classes I to V) for the year 1934 is the lowest since the year 1911. Compared with the year 1933 there is a decrease of 599 cases.

The continued preventive use of the sections of the Bombay City Police Act and the regular employment of P.E.T. system are largely responsible for this gratifying result.

Grievous hurt decreased from 347 to 261, lurking house trespass, etc. from 1,284 to 1,052, theft from 3,740 to 3,324, receivir stolen property from 140 to 86, while criminal breach of trust increased from 593 to 665.

Murder Cases

There were 67 cases of murder and attempted murder including 9 cases pending from the preceding year 'plus' 1 case of the previous year again brought on to the register, against 79 in 1933 and 238 in 1932. Of these, 15 ended in conviction, 10 ended in acquittal, 18 remained undetected (including 10 infanticide cases), 1 was declared to be a mistake of fact, 21 were pending at the close of the year, in 1 case the accused absconded and in the remaining 1 case the accused died before trial.

There were 19 cases of culpable homicide inclusive of 6 cases pending from the preceding year. Of these, 11 ended in conviction, 6 in acquittal, 1 was declared to be non-cognizable and I was pending at the end of the year.

Children's Act

Describing the working of the Bombay Children Act, the report says that 55 destitute children (boys were picked up. Of these, 35 were sent to certified schools, 13 were handed over to their guardians and the cases of 7 others are still pending.

Seven children were removed from their guardians as the guardians were found to be unfit on moral grounds to look after them.

208 cases were taken up under the Bombay Presidency of Prostitution Act for soliciting; of these 204 resulted in conviction, two in acquittal and two are pending.

24 cases were taken up for living on the earnings of prostitution; of these, 23 ended in conviction and one in acquittal.

In one case action was taken against a landlord for permitting the use of the premises as a brothel but the case ended in acquittal for want of sufficient proof.

Thirteen children were picked up under the Bombay City Police Act for begging in the streets, of whom four were sent to certified schools, three were handed over to their guardians and the cases against the remaining six were still pending at the close of the year.

Suppression Of Gambling

In their effort to suppress gaming in the city, the Police effected 21 raids on Bucket shops and 582 on other gaming houses resulting in the arrest of 3,275 persons. They dealt with also 1,315 cases of gaming in public places in which 2,568 persons were involved.

During the year 4,073 cars, 186 motor cycles and 129 heavy motor vehicles were registered. The amount of fees collected on registration was Rs. 1,17,046.

The total number of motor vehicles running in Bombay city during the year was approximately 12,000. The amount of fees collected for renewal of registration of these vehicles was Rs. 7,15,965.

Accidents Increase

There were 4,052 motor accidents or 552 more than in the previous year. Of these 84 were fatal, resulting in 85 deaths.

The records of street accidents showed that 102 persons were killed and 3,176 were injured, as compared with 91 killed and 2,827 injured in the preceding year.

"The most noticeable feature is the constant increase in fatalities from commercial vehicles" observes the Commissioner of Police. There is no doubt that this is due very largely to lack of proper maintenance and overloading. Such vehicles are daily being called up for inspection and found not complying with mechanical requirements. Registration is suspended, until they have been put in proper repair, but the majority of smaller owners neglect further repairs until the vehicles are called up again. Overloading due to uneconomic competition is another feature, in spite of constant action against offenders, action which is fully supported by the Courts in the magnitude of fines inflicted. Compulsory insurance against third party risks for heavy vehicles will probably shortly be introduced and this should help to effect and improvement".

One Way Traffic

The police are attempting to reduce the number of accidents by the introduction of one way and circular traffic, by the strict examination of vehicles and by the greater control of pedestrian and vehicular traffic.

Public conveyances other than motor vehicles plying in the city comprised 2,149 victorias, 1,452 labour carts and 262 hand carts.

The total permanent strength of the City Police Force at the close of the year stood at 4,228 as against 4,115 in 1933.

KNOCKED AT DOOR OF POLICE OFFICER

Mr. Sham Lal's Sentence Reduced In Appeal

LYALLPUR, July 5.

Mr. R. B. Ghansham Das, Sessions Judge, heard the appeal of Mr. Sham Lal, ex-president of the Naujwan Bharat Sabha, Lyallpur, and after hearing the arguments of the accused, upheld the conviction, but reduced the sentence to executing a bond of good behaviour for a year under Section 562 I.P.C.

It will be recalled, that Mr. Sham Lal was sentenced to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 in default further imprisonment for 3 months and giving a security for keeping peace for a period of 3 years after the expiry of the sentence, and failing to give a security a further detention of 3 years in jail, by L. Sunder Dass, A.D.M.

The accused was charged under section 448 I.P.C. for knocking at the door of the Deputy Commissioner and thus annoying him.—United Press.

NO POWER TO INTERFERE

Sessions Judge Unable To Grant Request Of Bhagat Singh's Brother

LYALLPUR, July 5.

The application of Kulbir Singh, brother of Bhagat Singh, who was arrested in connection with the failure of electricity on the occasion of Silver Jubilee celebrations, and has been remanded to custody by the A.D.M. till the 12th July, this being his fourth remand, praying for either withdrawal of the case against him or challan by the police, came up before the Sessions Judge.

The Sessions Judge held that he had no powers to interfere, but remarked that the request of the accused was quite reasonable and he hoped that the lower court after enquiring from the police would fix a date for the prosecution of challan.—United Press.

The weekly "Peshwa," an Urdu Weekly of Rawalpindi has suspended publication following the application made to the District Magistrate by Mr. Tulsi Dass, its printer and publisher, for the cancellation of his declaration.

4th WEEK

THEY ALL GO TO SEE

JUDGMENT OF ALLAH OR AL-HILAL

AND KEEP ON GOING

Sagar's Great Production

Starring:— KUMAR, INDIRA, YAKUB, SITARA

Directed by: MEHBOOB

To-day Matinee at 2-45 p.m. Daily: 5-15; 8 & 10-45 p. m.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington Road

SEE

Sweet Music & Superb Acting in Kanval Movietone Ltd.'s

Karwan-e-Husn OR BEAUTY CARAVAN

Running for the 2nd TRIUMPHANT WEEK

AT MINERVA TALKIES —Lamington Road—

Shows at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p. m. Holidays at 3 p. m.

MARATHI USHA

SHALINI CINETONE PICTURE

ALL ADMIRED THIS ENTERTAINMENT

presented by BABURAO PAINTER (DIRECTOR)

Music Direction By GOVINDRAO TEMBE

USHA DEVI, RATNAPRABHA, K. WASUDEO & DUDHALE in the cast——

AT MAJESTIC CINEMA

Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 P.M. Matinee at 2-30 P.M. on SAT., SUN., & Holidays.

Arms Embargo In The Suez?

Geneva Move To Bring Pressure On Italy

LONDON, July 5.

It is understood that the legal aspect of the question of closing the Suez Canal as a measure of pressure against Italy has been examined by International Jurists at Geneva, where it was held that the statutes of the Suez Canal Company would not allow the Canal to be closed to any belligerent national, but under Article 20 of the Covenant members of the League severally agreed that this covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations inconsistent with the terms thereof.

It was therefore recognised that if the council declared an embargo on arms to Somaliland and Eritrea, it would be within its competence to order an examination of all ships passing through Suez and the seizure of all cargoes coming within scope of the ban.

M. Avenol is visiting London next week possibly to discuss the question with the British authorities.

The question whether the Council would vote such an embargo is very problematical.—Reuter.

U. S. Rejects Emperor Of Ethiopia's Plea

WASHINGTON, July 6.

The United States has in effect rejected the Emperor of Ethiopia's plea to invoke the Kellog Pact. A prompt note in reply says the United States is gratified that the League of Nations has given attention to the controversy.

America was loath to believe that Italy or Ethiopia would seek a settlement except by pacific means or permit a situation to arise inconsistent with the commitments of the pact, but the reply does not mention possible action by the United States.—Reuter.

ITALIAN ADMIRALS MEET IN SECRET

And Decide To Increase Strength Of Navy

ROME, July 5.

Following a secret meeting of admirals, presided over by Signor Mussolini, it was officially announced that measures had been decided upon to crease the power and strength of the Italian Naval Forces.

No further detasils are available from official sources but it is understood that the decision was taken as a result of the changes taking place in the European naval equilibrium, especially the forthcoming increase of the German Fleet, and the desire of Italy to attend the coming naval conference strong as possible as a naval power.—Reuter's Special.

HAPSBURG RESTORATION UPSETS LITTLE ENTENTE

PARIS, July 5.

Unrelaxing opposition of the Little Entente to the Hapsburg Restoration was voiced by the Yugoslav Minister in the course of conversations with M. Laval

It is understood that the French Government opine that the latest measure is Austria's private affair and does not necessitate diplomatic action, but nevertheless the measure is considered untimely because it threatens to create an atmosphere in Central Europe not calculated to facilitate the conclusion of the projected Danubian Pact.—Reuter.

The enrolment of Congress Members in United Provinces has reached over 60,000.

SOVIET TO BUILD 16 AEROPLANES

Will Be Of Same Size As Ill-fated "Maxim Gorky"

MOSCOW, July 5.

The Soviet has decided to build sixteen aeroplanes of the same size and capacity as the "Maxim Gorky."

The Government has announced that voluntary collections among working population to replace the wrecked air liner already total 68,000,000 roubles.—Reuter.

SINO-JAPANESE SITUATION EASES

NANKING, July 5.

The Sino-Japanese situation has eased. It is hoped serious developments will be averted owing to the Central Publicity Committee meeting the Japanese requirements and ordering the dismissal of officials of the Shanghai publications of the Censorship Board. The Shanghai Mayor has apologised to the Japanese.—Reuter's Special.

Ietpur Muslim Students Observe "Quetta Day"

(From Our Correspondent)

JETPUR, July 6

The Anjuman Islam School students observed Thursday, the 4th of July as Quetta Day, making propaganda through pamphlets, posters and procession on Wednesday. They made house-to-house collections on Thursday and an amount of nearly Rs. 800 was collected.

The school staff and Committee members also offered active co-operation.

Mr. Howard Kronick of the Bellanca Aircraft Corporation, who has arrived in London to make final preparations for the proposed aircraft factory to be built at Speke, Liverpool at a cost of £400,000.

German ex-soldiers salute members of the British Legion on arriving in Brighton.

WOMEN'S SINGLES FINAL

Mrs. Wills-Moody Beats Miss Jacobs In Epic Struggle

WIMBLEDON, July 6.

In women's singles final Mrs. Wills-Moody beat Miss Jacobs, 6—3, 3—6, 7—5.

GREATEST WOMEN'S FINAL FIGHT

(LATER.)

The Moody-Jacobs final was unquestionably the greatest women's final fought at Wimbledon. Closeness of the struggle was shown by the fact that loser won 110 points and the winner 108.

Mrs. Jacobs led by 5|2 in the third set, then became 5|3 match point.

The match could be described as legs versus strokes. Miss Jacobs' sprinting and ability to return Mrs. Moody's widest shots were amazing. She probably covered ten miles, whereas Mrs. Moody stood on the middle baseline driving powerfully all over the Court. Miss Jacobs chopped continually and Mrs. Moody executed flat drives. Again and again Miss Jacobs compelled Mrs. Moody to come towards the net, then passed flashing backhand forehand winners.—Reuter's Special.

MEN'S DOUBLES FINAL

Crawford And Quist Beat Allison & Van Ryn.

(Special Cable.)

WIMBLEDON, July 6.

In the final of men's doubles, Crawford and Quist beat Allison and Van Ryn, 6|3, 5|7, 6|2, 5|7 and 7|5.

CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD BILL PASSED

No Dumping On World Market, Assures Bennett

OTTAWA, July 5.

The Senate has passed the Canadian Wheat Board Bill, under which a board will be established to control the sale of Canadian wheat.

Speaking in the Commons (Canada) Mr. Bennett assured the House that the Board would not launch a dumping policy to liquidate the Canadian wheat surplus at "Fire Sale" prices. There would be no dumping of wheat on the world market. Wheat holdings of approximately 200 million bushels are being taken over by the Board from Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers.—Reuter.

WELWYN TRAIN DISASTER ECHO

LONDON, July 5.

At the inquest held over the victims of the Welwyn train disaster a verdict has been returned of accidental death owing to temporary lapse of memory and error of judgment on the part of the Welwyn Garden City signalman.—Reuter.

IN DEFIANCE OF SARDA ACT

Two Year Old Girl Married To Six Year Old Boy

MASULIPATAM, July 4.

The allegation that a two year old girl was married to a six year old boy was made by the prosecution in a Sarda Act case in which judgment was delivered yesterday by Mr. I. M. Fraser, I.C.S., District Magistrate, Kistna.

The contracting parties were members of "kamma" community belonging to Guntur and the marriage was celebrated in Frenchpet, near Masulipatam with a view, it was alleged, to circumvent the provisions of the Act, on 22nd March, 1935. The Magistrate fined the bride's father Rs. 100 and her mother Rs. 50 while the bridegroom's father was fined Rs. 100 and the purohit who officiated at the marriage was fined Rs. 50.

In another case, in which judgment was delivered it was alleged the bridegroom was a widower aged twelve years and he was marrying a second time. The bride, it was alleged, was aged five and the marriage was performed in Frenchpet. The Magistrate fined the father of the bride Rs. 150, her mother Rs. 50, the bridegroom's father Rs. 250 and the purohit Rs. 50.

The complainant was awarded in the first case a compensation of Rs. 100 and in the second case Rs. 150.—A. P.

FIRE HAVOC AT PESHAWAR

Khan Sahib's Appeal For Relief

PESHAWAR, July 5.

Dr. Khan Sahib has issued the following appeal in connection with the recent fire havoc in Peshawar.

"It is needless to enumerate the tragic scenes of the Peshawar conflagration. Hundreds were rendered homeless and in dire need of daily subsistence. Prosperous businesmen in adverse circumstances look for sympathetic treatment to us. Disappointment, consequent on loss of shelter and want of support makes immediate relief inevitable. A calamity on par with the Quetta tagedy. although of living sufferers. and I am sure my appeal to all in the name of humanity to contribute liberally towards the Relief Fund for these sufferers will meet with good response."—United Press.

GUNTUR CARTMEN STRIKE WORK

Sequel To Dispute Over Payment Of Wages

GUNTUR, July 4.

Nearly 2,000 cart-drivers who went on strike yesterday, following the refusal of local merchants to increase the cart-drivers' wages due to the diversion of their route to the railway goods-shed, are still holding out.

They are reported to be firm and may not resume work until their grievances are redressed.—United Press

Protest Against "Caste Tyranny Bill"

INDORE, July 5.

A committee has been formed in Indore with Sir Hukumchand as president to oppose the passing of the Removal of the Caste Tyranny Bill of which Rai Sahib A. P. Bhargava has given notice for the forthcoming session of the Legislative Committee.—United Press.

A meeting of the Members of the Ladies Sub-Committee of the Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Relief Committee was held on Friday at the Town Hall under the presidency of Mrs. Low (centre),

Hooded Terror At Sewri

Woman Alleged To Have Been Robbed At The Point Of Knife

Phantom figures with their identities heavily masked under dark veils, it is alleged broke into the household of a helpess woman at Sewree Cross Road on Wednesday night, demanded the key of the cupboard at the point of a knire, collected valuable property and inflicted injuries on those coming in their way made good their escape.

The calm atmosphere near the Bhoiwada Police Station was disturbed by the loud wailings of a woman who poured forth a lamentable tale of assault on her person and robbery in her household, to the police officers soon after the outrage.

It appears one Banubai Abdul Rehman was living at her own house at Sewree Cross Road.

At about 2 o'clock on Thursday morning a batch of burly Pathans, their faces covered with black cloth, it is alleged, forced open the front door of her house. They obtained at the point of a knife the key of the cupboard which was surrendered by the woman for of losng her life. The alleged culprits then collected gold and silver ornaments, clothes and cash collectively valued at Rs. 590. They further assaulted her and removed gold ornaments from her person, which were valued at Rs. 390 and then decamped with the booty.

On their way, it is further alleged, they assaulted a man and a woman both servants of the household who were also injured. All the three victims were treated at the K.E.M. Hospital.

In this connection eight Pathans were arrested by Sub-Inspector S. N. Manjrekar and were placed before Mr. M.A.F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court on Friday afternoon.

PLEA FOR REMAND

Sub-Inspector Manjrekar in applying for the remand of all the accused stated that during the enquiries it was ascertained that Zaman Jamalkhan, the first accused was the watchman in the locality and he was alleged to have brought the other accused for the purpose of committing the offence.

A bail application was moved on behalf of the first accused by Mr. Ratnagar, which was opposed by the police.

The Magistrate refused bail and remanded all the accused to police custody till July 18 pending enquiries.

Sir Ernest Burdon, Auditor-General to the Government of India, left for England by the Mail Boat on Saturday.

MARRIAGE & DIVORCE AMONG PARSIS

Baroda Govt.'s New Enactment Based On British India Model

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, July 4.

At present there is no law in force in this state regarding marriage and divorce among the Parsis. Consequently, when any question pertaining to this subject arises before a court it is decided in accordance with the Parsi custom. As this custom is nowhere reduced in writing the Parsis have to experience great hardship. With a view to remove this precarious condition of the Parsis in the state, the Government of Baroda considered it necessary to frame a law for the marriage and divorce of the Parsis. The present Act is based on the provisions of the Parsi, marriage and Divorce Act (No. XV of 1865) of British India with some necessary modifications as to procedure as required by the existing local conditions.

Whereas it was expedient to laydown independent provisions relating to marriage and divorce among Parsis, and to make such provisions comfortable to the customs of the said community, the present law is enacted.

Shrinagar (Kashmir), July 5:—Mr. C. R. Kohli, in charge of the Department of Industries, Kashmir Government, is proceeding to Simla to attend the meeting of the Advisory Council of Industrial and Research Bureau to be held there on 8th and 9th July.—A.P.

CHITTAGONG CONVICTIONS

6 Years For Proclaimed Offender And 5 Years For Absconder

CHITTAGONG, July 5.

Miss Basanti Devi from whom some objectionable writings were recovered by the volunteers of the Village Anti-Terrorist Committee, was sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Kishorid Banerjee, proclaimed absconder in connection with the Chittagong Armoury Raid Case, who was arrested near Calcutta, in January, last, was sentenced to 6 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Birendra Chaudhury absconder under the Criminal Law Amendment Act was sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Beharilal Baru was sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment for violation of internment rules—United Press

COCHIN MERCHANTS WAIT ON DEWAN

Protest Against Increased Freight On S. Rly.

COCHIN, July 3

A deputation of Cochin merchants waited on Sir. R. K. Shanmukham Chettiar, the Dewan of Cochin, and explained to him their protest against the increase in the luggage charges over the Shoranur-Ernakulam Railway. They pleaded that owing to the increased freights, merchants in the interior, would cease to book orders from Cochin and would give their custom to Calicut.

The Dewan sympathised with them, but regretted that the Cochin Durbar had no control over the Railway administration.

The Mattancherry Chamber of Commerce have wired to the Chief Commercial Superintendent, Trichinopoly, to fix a time for an interview.—United Press.

HEAVY RAINS AT RATNAGIRI

RATNAGIRI, July 5.

Ratnagiri last night experienced the heaviest downpour since the monsoon commenced. Over five inches of rainfall were recorded bringing the total to 45 inches. The sea was very rough and boats approached the cargo steamer "Parvati" with great difficulty. Fishing operations have been suspended owing to high waves. In the city low lying parts are under water.

Agricultural operations are in full swing.—A. P

FIFTH INSTALMENT OF THRILLING SERIAL STORY:

"The Monster of the Loch"

THE CHAMBER OF HORRORS

By W. J. MAKIN

(WORLD COPYRIGHT RESERVED).

The story begins—

A postman named THOMAS HAMILTON is rowing across Loch Lare at night to deliver letters to MR. MARTIN BENSON, owner of a castle built on an island in the middle of the loch in the Scottish Highlands, and laird of the district. People on the bank hear a terrible scream, and HAMILTON is not seen again

PETER HAYTON, the crime reporter on a London newspaper who is telling this story, is ordered by his news-editor to go up to the Highlands to investigate a story that HAMILTON, together with another missing man, ANGUS McBRIDE, has been killed by a prehistoric monster living in the loch.

HAYTON is living in a house owned by JONATHAN JOW, a big-game hunter with the strange theory that criminals have the instincts of wild beasts. He has tracked down many murderers by this theory. When HAYTON arrives, he finds that JONATHAN JOW has received a telegram from MARTIN BENSON inviting him to go to Loch Lare to investigate "ridiculous gossip regarding monster."

JOW wires acceptance, providing HAYTON can stay at the castle, too.

During the journey, a fat, sallow-faced man who calls himself SAM OPPERMANN comes into their compartment. He says he knows a great deal about MARTIN BENSON, and that something may happen to him before long.

"If anything should happen to our mutual friend, MARTIN BENSON," he mutters, "you'll be able to substantiate my alibi. Good night, gentlemen"

When they arrive at Lare Castle, MARTIN BENSON proves to be a tall, lithe man whose keen, almost ascetic face is half masked by hinted spectacles which he wears. He professes anxiety to get to the truth of the monster legend.

At dinner he tells JOW and HAYTON that the island was previously owned by a DAVID NORWAY. This excites JOW, who tells them a strange story.

NORWAY, he says, was a scientist whose life-interest was developing Darwin's original studies, in the origin of the species. On the storm-wrecked island of Kergulen, near the Antarctic, he made an amazing discovery. When he got back to London he lectured before the Royal Society, and produced some eggs. He insisted they were the preserved eggs of some prehistoric monster—possibly of a plesiosaur.

Full of enthusiasm, NORWAY suggested that an attempt should be made to hatch out these eggs and try to bring these prehistoric monsters back to the earth.

The members laughed uproariously until NORWAY, a pathetic figure, slunk from their sight.

"He was mad," breaks in Benson. "He used to row himself about the loch in a little boat. One night he went out in the midst of a fierce thunderstorm. He never returned. After two years his death was presumed, and I bought the castle."

Just then a woman's scream was heard. HAYTON rushes outside, and finds JILL JOHNSON, a woman reporter on the "Daily Picture," whom he dislikes intensely.

She almost collapses. Eventually she tells them her story. She had tried to persuade the villagers to row her across the loch, but they refused. So she found a boat and rowed herself across.

BENSON tells her she will have to go back. "I—I couldn't go back to-night," she whispers. "There's something awful in the water there. I saw something slimy, something horrible, roll silently out of the water like a dead body."

Eventually she persuades BENSON to let her stay, and the whole household retires to bed. JOW goes to HAYTON'S room for a chat, and they hear a noise out on the loch. When they look out of the window they see a gigantic round head coming out of the water. The head sways slowly to and fro. It moves towards the shore, and a slimy, dripping grey body begins to lift from the water.

"Good God," cries HAYTON aloud.

At that moment there is a thundering knock on the door. BENSON comes in, and says that when he found JOW'S room empty he thought something had happened to them.

Later, JOW wakes HAYTON, and they go out of the castle. JOW leads the way to a small building where a light is burning, and they peer in through the window.

They see a strange scene. It appears to be an hermetically-sealed chamber, brilliantly lit with several incandescent lamps. The walls are bare and whitewashed, except on one side where there is a curious array of dials.

Three men, one of whom is MARTIN BENSON, are grouped in the centre of the room. Their backs are towards the window. Occasionally, their heads lift and they gaze at the dials facing them, on the wall. HAYTON sees the black fingers of needles quivering against the white dial, and hears a strange hissing sound.

HAYTON suddenly realises they are bending over the body of a man. Heavy trousers cover his legs, but from his waist the man is bare and he lays there, a dead thing.

(Now read on)

CHAPTER 11

The hissing noise increased. Martin Benson turned away from the dials. He seemed to stare towards the door and at our two faces pressed against the heavy glass. Instinctively, I shrank back Then I realised that he could not possibly see us. I looked again.

Another of the figure turned towards me. I saw it was the doctor whom we had met that afternoon at the village post-office, Doctor Andrews. This hatchet-faced man with the buttoned up black clothes had discarded the plaid shawl about his shoulders. I saw his hands gesture and his lips move. He was commanding the other figure over the body to do something. But not a whisper of a word reached us. Only that insistent hissing sound.

The third man changed his position. It was as I had guessed —Finch, the butler. He had taken one of the hands of the body, Martin Benson took the other, and they began to move the arms in the circular fashion used to restore a person from drowning. Doctor Andrews was busy massaging the heart.

They worked swiftly, desperately, for five minutes. But there was no sign of life in the stretched out body. The doctor produced a stethescope and listened to the heart. The other two men stopped their work. I could see beads of sweat on their faces.

The doctor shook his head and gazed doubtfully at the needles quivering against the dials. Then he spoke another command to the two men. Finch raised the head of the body. I caught a glimpse of the face and shivered. It was the face of the surly, powerful man who had taken us across the loch in the motor-launch. But although all life seemed to have gone out of it, there was a look of frozen horror on the surly features. The eyes were wide open and staring. The lips were parted and bloodless.

A pillow was propped behind the ghastly mask, and the work on the body renewed. Once again the arms were made to describe a circle and the doctor continued massaging the heart. Sweat began to pour from the three men, and as their efforts seemed without avail I saw a dawning terror appear in the eyes of Finch.

Like dumb actors the three men mouthed at each other. Then I thought I detected a quiver, a tremble on the face of that staring, horrible mask of the body. I drew in my breath. I felt the fingers of Jonathan Jow close on my arm. No, I was not mistaken. A tremor went through the body. There was a movement of that bare chest.

The three workers redoubled their energies. The arms were worked like flails. The hissing sound was dribbling away. And then the whole body quivered. Abruptly, the body raised itself. The tongue protruded through the bloodless lips. With a desperate effort the arms tried to shake off the sweating workers.

The man was shouting, screaming. And yet not a word reached us as we stood outside the sealed chamber. The horror of the scene was intensified by its dumb show. The man was trying desperately to rise from the prone position in which he found himself, and the other three men were struggling to hold him down I saw the fist of Finch clench and then brutally strike the man on the jaw. It was sufficient. He fell prone again.

The three men fell away. They were exhausted. I saw Martin Benson take a bottle of brandy and help himself liberally. He drained the drink at one gulp and handed the glass to Finch. The butler also helped himself liberally.

I saw Doctor Andrews busy with a hypodermic and a small bottle. He approached the prone man, dabbed one off the arms with a little iodine, and then plunged the needle into the flesh. A moment later he looked up and nodded. Martin Benson indicated the brandy bottle The doctor stretched out a hand.

It was then I realised that the strange hissing sound had disappeared. A heavy silence hung over everything. I watched eagerly for the next move in this dump show, but the hand of Jonathan Jow was already dragging me away.

Once again we passed through the dining-room, carefully avoiding a patch of moonlight flooding the room. Carefully we climbed the staircase and reached the gallery. A minute later and we were in Jonathan Jow's bedroom. Not a word had been spoken. Silently, I closed the door.

". . . And What, in heaven's name, did all that signify?" I asked, in a hoarse whisper.

JONATHAN JOW

The grim features of Jonathan Jow relaxed into a smile for the first time.

"To me," he said, slowly, "it explained a good deal. What do you think of it?"

I shook my head.

"It seemed to me like a dumb scene from a Grand Guignol drama," I replied, "I couldn't understand it."

(Continued on page 38.)

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A Congress Procession

A Pen-Picture

By ARUNA ASAF ALI

"Processions", are public rituals that mankind has inherited from a past that glorified in forms and ceremonies, to demonstrate particular sentiments on religious, civic and festive occasions. Up to this day they are common to all peoples, civilised and primitive alike, and each country has its special occcasions in accordance with its tradition, culture and religion. The occasions for this special form of public demonstrations have also undergone changes in the ever changing scheme of things in almost every country, while even the slow moving and seemingly static conditions in India, have evolved a new type of procession namely a "Congress Profession." In the good old days India was familiar with three pronounced kinds of procession i.e. the Religious, the State and the Nuptial processions. Although they were the three most popular forms, they were by no means the only types. Falling under various items of daily human happenings were minor processions which also included the somewhat ghastly (from a less philosophic view-point!) procession of music and merrymaking that accompanied the bier of one who has lived to a hoary age.

A FAMILIAR CEREMONIAL

All these major and minor festive occasions are still celebrated in this country by the formalities of a procession, but, a departure has been made in recent times in one direction. To be very exact this has been really in the nature of a substitution rather than an innovation This being a democratic age India decided to adapt herself to it in this special case by supplanting the old by the Congress Procession, in which national heroes occupy the seats of honour! These political processions are also of varying kinds, denoting varying sentiments. To mention a few, there is a procession when some important "Leader" visits a place, a sort of "State Entry." There is the procession of placards and buntings to celebrate some special "Day" of political significance, and also there is the procession of injured or dead persons who have been the victims of a "lathi charge" or "firing", as a result of some demonstration. The most popular and incidentally the most peaceful (since this category does not usually attract the kind attention of the custodians of Law and Order) is the procession on the occasion of a well known political leader's arrival at a given place. It is this last type that is to be the subject of this pen picture, although the medium of a foreign language is a handicap that is sure to rob it of a great deal of its local colour.

POPULAR EXCITEMENT

The little town of "D" had been agog with excitemen for well over two months, but as the date of the Conference approached the excitement reached its climax. They had never known what a political Conference meant, and because they were not the "blase" citizens of the capital cities of India, where a Congress function was the routine of the day, to the unsophisticated dwellers of "D" the prospect of a Congress Conference was full of thrill. On the day when the President-elect was to be welcomed by a sort of truimphal procession throughout the city their excitement knew no bounds. Crowds cheered lustily as the car bearing the "hero" of the day, approached the city. while the report of loud crackers reminded one of the firing of guns from the Delni Fort! The car was immediately besieged by the more energetic of the crowd, and it was after some time that the "volunteers" could form a cordon.

Simultaneously with the cheering of the crowd, the local semi-rustic band struck up the "British National Anthem" (the irony of the situation brought a smile on the lips of the worried and fatigued President-elect) which had to be stopped. Some of the indignant bandmen felt they had been deprived of the right to do the correct thing by their esteemed guest!

DECORATED AND ILLUMINATED BAZAARS

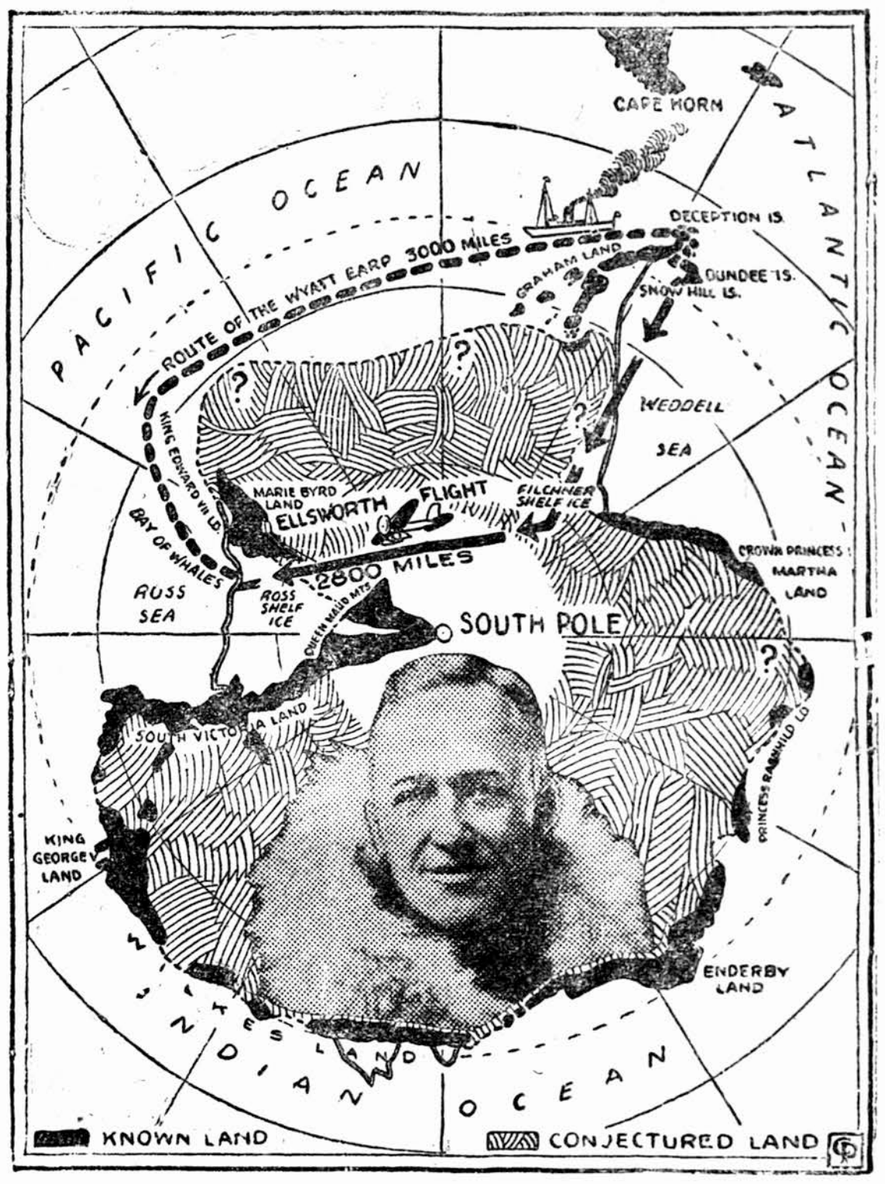
The procession then started its long and noisy journey through a series of unending archways, each bearing names like "Swatantra Gate", "Jawahar Gate", "Gandhi Bazar" and so on, till almost all the "favourites" were exhausted. The decorations of some of these gates were indeed touching, and yet not without their comic side. One was decorated with vegetables, e.g with brinjals and radishes, etc., obviously, the work of vegetarians! Another, was evidently the work of "Fruitarians", as fruits of all kinds formed the major decorations. The bazars were illuminated— the shops thronged with men, the housetops laden with women, and altogether there was an atmosphere of gaiety and festivity. Wide eyed and happy, they greeted this man, who was the object of so much attention, by giving him an ovation that would befit a king.

In the traditional national fashion, the volunteers raised cries beginning with "Mahatma Gandhi-ji-Ki-Jai" and ending with "Bande Mataram" while the intermediary slogans mentioned all the names in the pantheon of political deities. The nearly half mile long progress of this procession of human beings, band, women and cheering volunteers, was headed by a proud 'Sowar" on horse-back with the Congress flag held high. It had to be stopped in the main streets while the car containing these representatives of the Congress were snowed under flower petals, and garlanded profusely. As it wended its way sowly through the decorated streets and archways, the impression on one was that the Congress, inspite of all its faults, its "inconsistency" and all the other charges levelled against it, had gripped the imagination of a people hard to rouse to patriotic fervour and resentment against those responsible for their manifold distress. The procession was really speaking the expression of the people's sympathies with all that the Congress symbolised, the hope of a future free from foreign domination, of a Nation once again the equal of any other. The dark eager faces, glistening with the perspiration of intense heat, were hard to read but would they thus throng and cheer, thus rush along for miles if they were not alive to the significance of the occasion?

SYMBOLS OF NATIONAL AWAKENING

While these and many more were the thoughts that crowded into the mind of the observer, the procession after three and a half hours came to its end as it passed through a final gate bidding "Good Night"—(called the "Good NightGate!" There were renewed and vociferous shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi Ji Ki Jai", "Allah-ho-Akbar" and "Bande Mataram" as the car of the man who came with the message of the Mahatma, sped away into the darkness, to its temporary destination. The crowd disappeared as if by magic, and all was quiet. These ovations to the Congress make the hearts of the pessimists a little lighter, because they are the faint rays of a dawning political consciousness. Professions are mere symbols, but even symbols are necessary for the regeneration of Nation!

BRITISH EXPLORERS FOR ANTARCTIC



Map shows the region that Lincoln Ellsworth, noted explorer, shown in inset, hopes to explore in the Antarctic from the air next fall. Ninety per cent of the continent, as large as Europe and Australia combined, has never been explored. The solid line, above, indicates the route of the projected flight and the dotted line represents the route of the expedition's supply ship, the Wyatt Earp. Sir Hubert Wilkins, Australian explorer, will accompany Ellsworth, who has made two other expeditions to the Antarctic. Two Canadian fliers, Hollick-Kenyon and Lymburner, will be chief pilots.

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In The Royal Kitchens

His Majesty's Chef Discloses Some Secrets Of Daily Menu In Buckingham Palace

BY MADELEINE JACOB

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To be presented at the British Court was never exactly one of my dreams. I quite realise what an honour that is but it is such a complicated affair! All sorts of preliminaries have to be gone through, and so many things are necessary that I have not got—such as three feathers for my hair!

No; my aspirations were much humbler—but almost as difficult to achieve. I was longing for the honour of being received by His Majesty's cook. I told a fib; I said I was not a journalisjt, and that I only wanted to visit the kitchens of Buckingham Palace for my own pleasure and curiosity.

So one fine mormning I crossed the threshold of the Palace by a backdoor, where I ran into a fellow all dressed in red, with short breeches and his legs swathed in silken stockings. He allowed me to enter as soon as I mentioned the name of the "chef" of the cooks, a fellow countryman of mine. We started in.

My guide stopped to say a few words to a man of middle age, well groomed and wise-looking as a Sorbonne Professor, who smiled at me through gold-rimmed glasses.

"Who is that?" I asked. "A Frenchman, of course, a professor?"

"No" replied my friend; "that is Queen Victoria's head cook, who also served King Edward. He is here this morning to draw his money, for he has been pensioned The financial crisis doesn't worry him much—he is one of the happiest men in the kingdom. A Frenchman, like all the cooks; because the cook is French in every household that has any self-respect; so here in Buckingham Palace....."

The kitchens form a regular town on the ground floor and basement of the Palace. One enters into a kind of hall and then, passing through a network of corridors, dark and silent, in which one catches sight of the doors of larders and cellars, one at last reaches the "office" of M. Cedard, the chef.

HER MAJESTY'S INTEREST

He is as like the King as a brother, only he has no beard. He has that same look as his master of dignity, kindness and gravity. In a white shirt, his white cook's cap on his desk we find him busily reading the day's menu, corrected and approved by the Queen, which a footman has just brought back to him.

"Her Majesty troubles herself with the meals?"

"Certainly! And why not? I prepare a menu every morning, and send it to Her Majesty, who returns it with her approval and possibly some alterations. The Queen is the one in the family who takes most interest in food, and likes to know beforehand what she is going to have.I used to go to her rooms myself for orders, and thus was in direct touch with Her Majesty. But by now I have got to know her tastes so well, that it is enough for her to have a look at my menus."

MENU FOR 9000

There had been a State reception the day before my visit, so I said "You must have had a busy day yesterday?"

Then I had a surprise. M. Cedard replied: "Oh no! We do not prepare buffet refreshments here. Nine thousand people think of that! We are not equipped for that. It is all sent in by a great firm of catering contractors; but I prepared the menu and Her Majesty, as usual, passed it with corrections. Here it is!"

And he showed me a sheet of paper in which the royal alterations were written in pencil. This is what I read:

Sandwiches,
Foie gras, egg and cress, tomato
Cucumber
Cress Rolls,
Sand Cake,
Ginger Bread,
Excelsior Cake,
Chocolate sandwich cake,
Orange Cake.
Plum Cake,
Assorted small cakes.
Cats' Tongues.
Biscuits,
St. George, assorted 'petit fours'
Buttered rolls, white and brown
Slices of white and brown bread and butter.
Jam,
Raspberry Chantilly,
Biscuits glaces Princesse,
Iced coffee,
Orangeade and Lemonade.

The Queen's august hand had struck out the foie gras, gingerbread, and the jam. The 'biscuits glaces' were conditional on the weather, Her Majesty having ruled that they should only be ordered if it were a warm day.

"The pom," I said, "I understand; but the rest?"

"The rest," M. Cedard explained, "costs a lot when it is for 9,000 people and for such a crowd faie gras sandwiches....! Her Majesty is economical, and rightly so she cannot afford to squander money like that!"

"No champagne or wines?"

"Ah! We are not in France! And, there is very little drinking at Court."

THEIR MAJESTY'S LUNCH

Now a quick look into the kitchens, to which their Majesties come once a year to wish their staff a Happy New Year. Lunch was being prepared for the King and Queen and the Duke of Gloucester. The delicious odour of roasting quails perfumed the air. A woman was arranging fruit, chosen like gems, handling them with great daintiness, on three fruit dishes figs, pears and peaches, arrived that very morning from the glass-houses at Windsor.

"Add another peach to the Queen's dish," said M. Cedard.

"I haven't any more," said the woman.

"Then take one away from the Duke of Gloucester's dish." And, turning to me, the chef explained, "Their Majesties have not great appetites. The Queen likes her food—but not an excess of it. As for the Prince of Wales when he dines here, it is hardly noticeable—he eats nothing!"

And so back to the courtyard, where the catering contractor's vans were being packed with gilded chairs hired for the reception of the night before—and off I went, full of memories, with one ofmy ambitions realised.

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Voluntary Labour For The State

Movement In Germany Helps To Reclaim Millions Of Acres Of Land For Agriculture

(From A German Correspondent)

Whatever one may think about the former dissension and internal disunion of German youth, it must be admitted that it had not failed to seek new ways and show willingness to follow them. This fact, this seeking of new goals and ambitions can be considered as one of the strongest incentives of the National Socialist movement.

As youth realised that it had been betrayed by its old leaders who had exploited them in support of one-sided class and denominational interests, it found the way to National Socialism as a result of deep internal conviction. The fight that has been carried on by German youth in the years since the end of the war has been actuated purely and simply by the will to a Socialist people's community. All work and all efforts were concentrated upon finding ways and means to put this will, this Socialist people's community, into practice.

Growth Of Movement

Thus, from time to time the idea of Voluntary Labour organisations to carry out work for the good of the State and of the people was put forward. As long, however, as there was no unified State Leadership which could undertake the organisation of such voluntary labour, of necessity all plans along these lines collapsed. There was in fact a danger that the formation of voluntary labour corps might lead to the ideals of the German youth being exploited by vested interests. Thus, all the attempts made by the various groups and branches of youth organisations to form voluntary labour corps came to nothing. Only the National Socialist German Workers' Party suceeded long before coming into power in preparing at least the ground basis for a volunteer labour corps, and it is due to this long-sighted pioneer work that the training and organisation of the present labour corps could be accomplished so speedily. How rapidly this Volunteer Labour Service has been built up can be judged by the fact that from January to June 1933 the number of labour corps volunteers increased from 175,000 to 263,000. It must not be overlooked that practically all of the 263,000 were housed in special camps, whereas of the 175,000 whilst they worked in organised groups, quite half of their number were left entirely to their own devices after working hours.

It is obvious that a much more extensive organisation was required to equip, mantain and manage the numerous camps. National socialism, of course, could not content itself with mobilising only the working hours of the men. Volunteer Labour Service is not merely a question of economies and productivity, but perhaps even more a matter of state education. The experience of comradeship in the camps, the mutual co-operation of all classes and professions in the same tasks is important basis and a necessity for overcoming internal disunion and national distress.

Millions Of Acres Drained

Still, looked at from the economic side, the Volunteer Labour Corps has been of tremendous value to our people. Of the 29 million hectares over 7 million acres) of land available for agriculture, there is 8.5 million hectares containing too much water to be satisfactory for the production of food-stuffs. If this third of our agricultural land can be drained, then our harvests would be so consideralby increased as to render us independent of supplies from abroad in many cases. To place this work of drainage in the hands of contractors is quite out of the question, as the agricultural industry could not afford to pay the costs. This is where the Volunteer Labour Corps found their first and most important task.

The cultivation of this land when drained will carry Germany a good step forward in her struggle for foodstuff independence. Further, the German Government has embarked upon a large scale "regainment' programme and as a result of work now in progress on the North Coast (Frisian Islands, Frisches Haff and Kurisches Haff), it is expected to regain 1.5 million hectares of land. Altogether it is hoped that room for 200,000 small profitable farms will be found upon the land made arable by these schemes.

Work For Trained Craftsmen

The authorities take care that the Volunteer Labour Corps are not employed upon work which can be done equally well by paid private labour. The erection of sports stadiums, ornamental gardens and the technical part of road-making is now left to trained craftsmen. Whereas in 1932 32 per cent. of the Volunteer Labour Corps were engaged in what was more or less skilled labour, in 1933 85 per cent. of the V. L. C. were engaged on work in connection with agriculture and with the preparation of land for this purpose.

It is now possible in the space available to go into details of the valuable work being carried out by the V. L. C. Indicative of the importance of their work is the fact that deputations to study the organisation have come to Germany from all parts of the world. In Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Poland, Great Britain and the United States of America, volunteer labour is being mobilised along the lines of the German organisation. Great though the economic value of Labour service is, greater and more important is the value of the discipline, the comradeship and the obedience which it engenders. Only those who have learnt to obey in the Volunteer Labour Corps can be considered fit later to fulfil their responsibilities to the German State.

Cock-Fighting Still Survives

Though Legally Taboo In Most Civilised Countries, This One-Time "Sport Of Kings" Goes On In Secret Or Open In Many Parts Of World

Despite all efforts to wipe out cockfighting by State law, many an old barn in the United States is still the scene of battles royal as testified by the recent confiscation of seventy-five roosters on a New Jersey farm. Such "mains," or tournaments, as are held to-day must be in secret, and in an obscure spot, but in early days cockfighting was a sport of kings. Their cockpits, adjoining their palaces, were the last word in elegance and crowds swarmed into the arenas, to lay wagers on their favourite birds, writes the "New York Times."

To-day good fighting stock is still highly prized. Birds are carefully bred, put on special diets before bouts, and carefully trained to bring out their best points. Those who follow cockpit news say that several million dollars change hands annually in bets through the East and South, where the sport continues to attract a large circle of devotees. One man made dollars 4,000 on his birds not long ago during a three-day session in Florida.

While legalized fighting is tabco in most countries it survives in Cuba parts of South America, Spain and the Orient. Bali, with its pleasure-loving natives, delights in the prowess of the battling cock. Last year Puerto Rico held its first legalized tournament in thirty years at the Club Borinquen, said to have the finest cockpit in the world. This twenty-five-foot circular arena, leather-padded, with a cork floor and topped by blue velvet, accommodates 700 spectators with 200 ringside seats.

With the gamecock fighting is instinctive.. He battles to the death, attacking his opponent as long as there is breath in his body. Laid low he will regain his feet and stagger forward for a final blow. Only on rare occasions does a cock run out on an opponent, After a fight, the victorious birds are put in baskets covered with hay, and placed near the fire for a "sweat," Fighters must be kept thin and rangy.

When the young fighting birds are selected, shape, size and courage are appraised. Training starts with strengthening the leg muscles by running the birds on a treamill, then by tossing them on a table. Amateur bouts follow. In this practice, natural spurs are encased in leather covers called "hots" so that the birds will not injure each other.

The origin of the gamecock is lost in obscurity. He is believed to stem back to the jungle fowl of India. Cockfighting was one of the earliest sports of China and Persia and the matching of birds was popular a thousand years go in Greece. England had gamecocks in the twelfth century and developed a strain that supplied the first American colonists with fighters. Later, British officers returning from the East brought back the Aseel, or Oriental bird, from India. Crossed with old English stock, this tougher specimen produced a hardbitten competitor for ring honours.

The vogue of the fighting bird was furthered by Henry VIII who built a royal cockpit adjoining his palace at Whitechapel. Here his daughter, Queen Elizabeth, enjoyed mains, to which she invited her friends. Though there was agitation against the amusement in religious circles, it remained the fashion in England for many years. Van Dyck painted Charles I at a tournament.

Several American Presidents kept gamecocks and one at least left a recipe for feeding them. Some trainers assert that the American cocktail owes its origin to a training tonic, redolent of white wine and whisky, which was fed to birds before a joust

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CARE OF CHILDREN

Soviet Russia Plans New Measures For Their Welfare

(By A. Aziz Azad)

MOSCOW, June 1.

Much attention is being paid to improve still further the physical, moral, and material condition of the children of this country. Since the very first days of the Revolution children were looked upon in the Soviet Union as the foundation of Society and were therefore the most privileged section of the population. However, the State was too much pre-occupied with her internal affairs, industrialization and collectivization, and, therefore, she was unable to devote as much attention to the work for the welfare of children as the Government had planned.

As is always the case, wars bring great misfortunes to human beings. As a result of the World War, followed by the Revolution, the Civil war, drought, famine, intervention, and the blockade, hundreds of thousands of Russian children were deprived of their parents, became orphans and turned into homeless waifs. To cope with this horrible situation, the Soviet Government has spent millions of roubles during the past few years to organize a great number of Children's Homes and colonies to save these children and to give them a proper education and a trade so as to make socially useful citizens of the Republic out of them. To-day a decree has been issued to combat homelessness and lack of supervision for children, once and for all.

Vocational Education

Among other things the decree states:

"The Government notes the steady improvement of the material and cultural position of the toilers of the city and village and the assignment of large sums by the Government for the maintenance of children's institutions." It proceeds to outline measures to be taken in connection with the decree. Among the many concrete measures outlined in the decision is one calling for the improvement of the condition of children's homes and labour communes. In all children's homes and colonies, a labour regime is to be established, in accordance with the age of the inmates, for the insuring that the inmates will acquire working habits and will be provided with a definite vocation. This is to be achieved by organizing workshops in the children's home or colony and also by practical work in enterprizes.

"Children over 14 years of age are to be sent to a factory and state farm apprentice schools or to some enterprize for work and training; the directors of enterprises, state farms, and machine tractor stations are obliged to accept them and to provide them with dwelling quarters. All children's homes, especially those in rural localities and small towns, are obliged to provide plots of land to be planted with food crops by the inmates themselves, and to insure the development of live-stock farms on these institutions."

Education in all types of homes must be provided for. The Party, the Young Communist League, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and industrial organs, are instructed to send a large number of their highly qualified members to the children's institutions. The chairmen of city and rural soviets are to see to it that orphan children are provided for, and will be held responsible for not taking the necessary measures and thus allowing the children to become homeless.

Warning To Guardians

Guardians making use of their guardianship for mercenary aims (occupation of dwelling space, utilization of property left by parents, etc.) and not giving the children under their guardianship the necessary care, will be held criminally responsible.

"The mutual aid funds in the collective farms are charged as one of their most important tasks, with the maintenance of orphans and rendering assistance to children of collective farmers who are suffering from temporary privations. A sum of five million roubles is to be assigned to these funds from the reserve fund of the Council of Peoples Commissars of the USSR."

Much attention is also being paid to the protection of the health of children, and to the problem of increasing the population of the Soviet Union. The latter campaign is under way because of the fact that the growth of industries and the intensification of agriculture has called for a great number of labouring hands, of which there is an acute shortage in this country.

Increased Population Welcomed

A population of 170 millions is apparently insufficient for the huge territory of the Soviet Union, a territory which covers one-sixth of the earth's surface. The tremendous amount of work carried on during the First Five Year Plan, and the industrial progress under the Second Five Year Plan has completely liquidated unemployment in this country. The great and ambitious plans for building Socialism in Russia calls for a rapid increase in the population, while the 3,000,000 annual increase in the populace in Russia is said to be inadequate. "Pravada," in an editorial devoted to the increase of the population in the USSR, writes:

"According to the Chinese newspapers, a girl of 10 years of age in that country is sold for 10 dollars, while one orlder than that is sold for from 10 to 15 dollars. Under the British rule in India out of 1,000 babies under the age of 1 year, 150 to 180 babies die, while over 50 per cent. of all babies under the age of 5 years die. The average age of people in India is 23 years. Is this not a dreadful picture," the "Pravada" asks.

"Soviet Russia is the only country where the population is constantly increasing. In England, for instance, during the period between 1929 and 1933 the growth of population was 850,000; in Germany 1,300,000 in France, 650,000; while in the same period, in the USSR, the recorded increase was 11,500,000."

Further, the "Pravada" writes: "The Bolsheviks are created to solve the most difficult problems with great success. Our population during the past 10 years has increased by 25 million people. We are not horrified, like the bourgeoisie, by the increase of our population; on the contrary, we are extremely happy and fortunate by such a growth and shall try to achieve still further growth, and in our tempo in this line also beat the highest record."

In conclusion, the newspaper writes: "In our country the woman and mother are the most honourable persons. In the growth of th population we see a growth of the wealth of our country. Of all the precious capital of the world, the most precious is people' (quoting from Stalin's recent speech)."

A well organized campaign has also been started by the Soviet press to abolish abortions, which were heretofore common in this country. Professor Malinovsky writes: "With the successes of the Socialist construction and the improved living conditions of the masses the time has come to begin working for the total abolition of abortion, which were previously allowed in order to combat 'social evils' ".

"Son," wrote a busy father, "emulate Benjamin Franklin, who said, "To learn the value of money, borrow some."

In due time the boy at college replied: "Dear Dad, I did as you suggested. Borrowed 50 dollars from my room-mate. What do I do next?"

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About Studios And Stars

"DE—BUNKING" MY SERENITY

By Madeleine Carroll

I recently made one of the boldest decisions in my career. It was when I decided to play in 'The Thirty-nine Steps.' It meant a complete change of personality for me. The Madeleine Carroll of past films had to be forgotten.

You have become accustomed, of course, to seeing me in reserved and dignified dramatic roles. In 'The Thirty-nine Steps' you will find me in an entirely different type of part. It is almost straight comedy, at times very much on the boisterous side.

This is why I am in a great state of excitement at the moment, wondering how filmgoers will react. If I am a success in this very light part, then others of a similar type will almost certainly follow.

My only previous screen comedy was 'French Leave,' which I made some time ago, and which was comparatively mild in its situations.

IN COMEDY WITH BOTH FEET.

It was when I appeared in a light part in the stage play, "Pleasure Cruise," that I really began to think about changing my screen style. I felt I had had too many roles the same type, and although I'll say quite frankly that I really prefer acting in drama, I had to confess to myself that it was about time I became a little more versatile.

This week, I appear in yet another comedy, once again on the stage. I am a somewhat temperamental and excitable actress in J. B. Priestley's latest play, "Duet in Floodlight"—a very sophisticated and humorous piece, representing a new departure for Priestley as well as myself.

So I am in light comedy with both feet at the moment.

Alfred Hitchcock was actually responsible for helping me make up my mind to take the screen comedy plunge. He was enthusiastic about "de-bunking my serenity," as he called it.

"You won't recognise yourself when I've finished with you!" he warned me.

If I were just like my usual screen character in private life I should agree that I wouldn't have recognised myself by the time "Hitch" had finished. But I don't happen to be quite so dignified, really. . . .

The film, 'The Thirty-nine Steps,' is, of course, adapted from John Buchan's novel of that title, but the story has been altered a lot. I don't think my part was in the original at all.

When production started, the film was an out-and-out thriller, and I was in it for only about a quarter or a third of the action. But as we went along, "Hitch" got more and more keen on my scenes with Robert Donat, and the character of the story began to change.

Hitchcock added humorous action and new "wisecracks" as we progressed. By the time we had finished, the length of my part had been more than doubled, and the comedy had become more important than the excitement. As a result, there are probably more laughs than thrills.

My role called for me to be handcuffed to Robert Donat nearly all the time. I had never met Donat before, and on the first day's filming we were handcuffed together at about 9 o'clock in the morning—with real handcuffs, too.

When we asked to be released after the first "shot," an expression of dismay swept over Hitch's face.

"I've lost the key!" he exclaimed. And it was not until lunch time that he found it—in his pocket. He smilingly released us. It was deliberate, of course.

At first, it was rather embarrassing, because Donat and I were almost complete strangers. But it served two purposes. Donat and I, forced on each other's company so intimately for a whole morning, got to know one another quite well. And the situation put us in the right mood for the comody scenes that were to follow, because we couldn't help laughing.

Hitchcock did everything he could think of to make me as undignified as possible.

"If a job's worth doing at all, it's worth doing well," he commented. "I'm going to make you bite the dust!"

He did so literally. A great deal of the action takes place along a glen road in Scotland. While Donat and I were travelling along, still handcuffed, I had to drag behind him somewhat.

Hitch suddenly got the idea of making me fall flat on my face and bury my nose in the earth. When I saw the result afterwards, I had to agree that it was an amusing scene.

Hitchcock grunted with satisfaction, and looked at me out of the corner of his eye.

"I told you I'd make you bite the dust!" he said.

All the time we are handcuffed together in the picture, Donat and I have to be as rude as we possibly can to each other—I am a nuisance to him, as he is trying to escape from the police; and I am furious at being handcuffed to him. But neither of us can help it. We can't get the handcuffs off.

On the set, my dialogue became more and more spitfire-ish, and most of it was impromptu, inspired by Hitchcock. It really was great fun, and I found myself enjoying it tremendously.

When Hitchcock said he was going to make me undignified, I didn't realise he was going to do the job so thoroughly. The original script certainly gave no such impression.

CROWNING INDIGNITY.

In one of the scenes along the glen road we had to scramble over a rail fence. As you can imagine, when you're handcuffed, this in itself is a pretty difficult thing to do, and funny enough to watch. But after we had rehearsed, Hitchcock improved on the original idea. He told me to get underneath the railing. And he told Donat to go over the top. We got into a terrible muddle, and the results were hilarious!

In another scene we had to struggle together. Hitchcock watched us solemnly. I could see from the look in his eye, afterwards, that he wasn't satisfied. Something was missing. The scene didn't quite get over as he wanted.

"Got it!" he exclaimed suddenly "Madeleine, you've got to sneeze!"

I did my best, but Hitch shook his head.

"Make your face funnier," he said

So I tried and, apparently, succeeded. From this arose an even greater indignity. I hadn't got a handkerchief, and Donat was told to offer me his. Accept a handkerchief from a man with whom I was quarrelling? Never!

"Toss your head and use the back of your hand!" ordered Hitchcock.

And I did. But, as I was doing the scene, a mental picture of myself in such dignified roles as the heroine of "The World Moves On" and other films flashed through my mind. It was as much as I could do to stop myself from laughing!

This was one of the first scenes I played in the picture, so you can guess that I felt pretty nervous when I began to wonder what other indignities Hitchcock would thrust upon me. Fortunately, my worst fears weren't realised!

I was prepared for anything. I think I reached the height of indignity in a scene in which Donat had to rush down a precipice. It was a very realistic one, built in the studio. I was still handcuffed to him, and I had to be dragged all the way down it.

By the time we had finished making the picture my wrist was blue with bruises, caused by wearing the handcuffs. Curiously enough, I didn't realise that I was being hurt while we were making the film. It was all such good fun.

FUGITIVE FROM A CHAIN GANG!

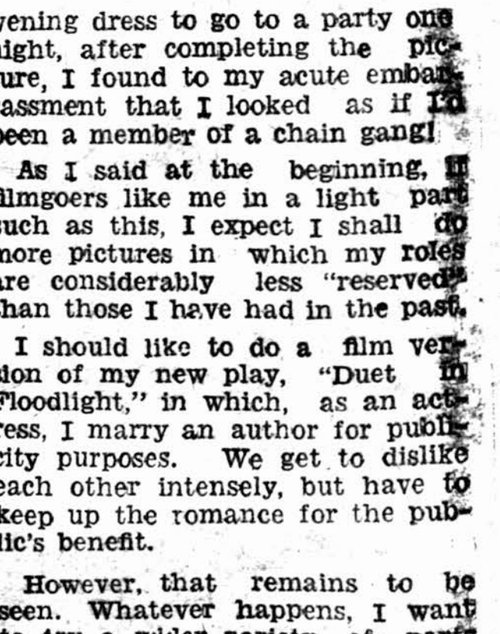
But when I came to put on evening dress to go to a party one night, after completing the picture, I found to my acute embarrassment that I looked as if I'd been a member of a chain gang!

As I said at the beginning, if filmgoers like me in a light part such as this, I expect I shall do more pictures in which my roles are considerably less "reserved" than those I have had in the past.

I should like to do a film version of my new play, "Duet in Floodlight," in which, as an actress, I marry an author for publicity purposes. We get to dislike each other intensely, but have to keep up the romance for the public's benefit.

However, that remains to be seen. Whatever happens, I want to try a wider variety of parts than I have had in the past, and, in any case, "The Thirty-nine Steps" has been a highly amusing and interesting experiment.

Mr. Ashrafkhan and Kumari A mina in "Shahi Sutera" showing at the Globe Talkies.



A sketch of a sculptural fragment of unusual interest now displayed at the Prince of Wales Mussum, drawn by Mr. N. Sarma.

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HOLLYWOOD LENDS

The Montagu Norman Of The Movies

Hollywood stars, who feel that their publicity has not been so good lately should take lessons from Joseph M. Schenck.

Mae West is an amateur compared with Mr. Schenck. He may be only a middle-aged film magnate, but he has an enviable grasp of the technique of "crashing the front page."

For days, he has kept Fleet Street on the alert and Wardour Street, the headquarters of the cinema business, on tenterhooks.

Fleet Street is afraid he may still have some big "story" up his sleeve. Wardour Street suspects him of all manner of business deals affecting the structure of the industry.

Mr. Schenck's system is simple. He deals in mystery. Despite the prosaic nature of his occupation—the financial juggling behind the more romantic actualities of film-making—he glamourises his movements and activities. He is the Montagu Norman of the film world.

Consider the sequence of events which has made him the man of the moment. hotly pursued by newspaper reporters who are as eager to record his most casual sayings as ever they were to inter view Garbo.

His present visit to England was preceded by rumours—since confirmed—that he would play a part in the amalgamation of two rapidly growing circuits of British cinemas.

That was sensational enough in itself, for American interests had been nibbling at the cinemas of this country for years, without accomplishing very much.

But there was more to come—a lot more.

Dramatically, with Mr. Schenck in mid-Atlantic, the news leaked out that he had just negotiated a gigantic merger of a couple of Hollywood producing companies.

The Atlantic 'phone buzzed with agitated inquiries. Wardour Street seethed with rumours.

Preceded by two such exciting announcements, Mr. Schenck's quiet business trip became of first-class importance. His arrival was anticipated as early as that of a star on her first trip to London.

He played his part well. He was first off the boat at Southampton—immediately surrounded by reporters and gossip-mongers, to whose questions he gave significant, but tantalisingly vague, answers.

Still the air of mystery. Always the suggestion of something more behind it all than there appeared to be on the surface. All in all, a masterly display of the art of saying practically nothing and hinting at almost anything.

As I write, the situation remains obscure. Further announcements may be expected from day to day, as Fleet Street and Schenck fight it out between them.

Meanwhile, let us try to unravel things a little from the point of view of the ordinary filmgoer.

Apart from the patriotic angle—the natural regret which one feels at the prospect of British businesses passing partly into American hands—there is nothing in the cinema circuit amalgamation planned by Mr. Schenck which need affect you or me.

The two circuits involved are County Cinemas Ltd., and the Odeon chain of theatres. which Oscar Deutsch, a Birmingham business man, is extending at a remarkable rate.

All the cinemas are in the South of England. The management will remain substantially the same, the only point of interest being that Mr. Schenck's films will naturally secure preference when it comes to a choice of programmes.

It remains to be seen whether further circuits (and more cinemas) will be brought into the deal.

The Hollywood merger arranged by Mr. Schenck is of more interest at the moment. It has come as a complete surprise to those with a knowledge of film politics.

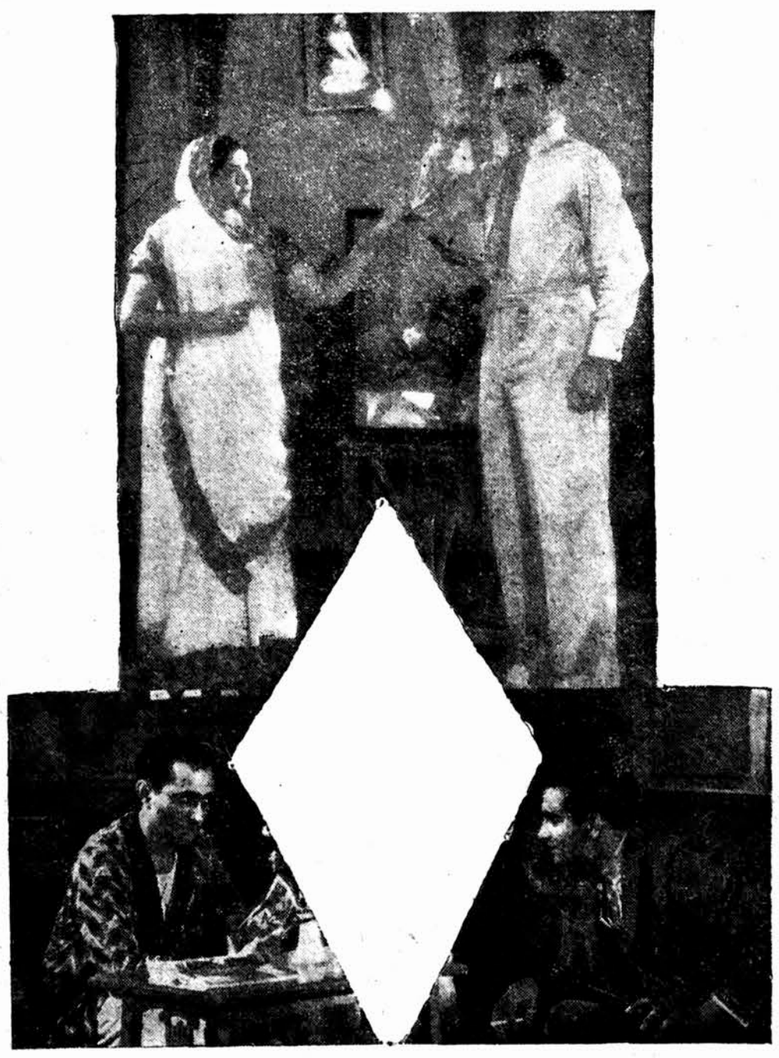
For some years, Mr. Schenck has been chairman of the United Artists Corporation.

This is the concern originally formed by Charlie Chaplin, Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks and D. W. Griffith to distribute their films.

It had a small output of films until quite recently, when various developments led to a vast expansion.

London Films (Alexander Korda), British and Dominions (Herbert Wilcox), and an American company, Reliance Pictures (makers of "The Count of Monte Cristo), all came under the United Artists banner. That is to say, they agreed to hand over their films to U. A. for distribution, much as the original founders of the company had done.

Moreover, Schenck himself further strengthened the film-power of the Corporation by founding the new Twentieth Century company, with himself as President, and Darryl Zanuch as Vice-president. Twentieth Century quickly "made good" with "The House of Rothschild," one of the most successful films.—"Film Weekly."



"Leesh-Dasi," a forthcoming Ranjit release at the West End Talkies.

THE SECOND INDIAN (FIRST INTERNATIONAL) SALON OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ART

Under the auspices of the Camera Pictorialists of Bombay, will be held in the Town Hall, Bombay, from the 17th to the 30th of November 1935.

The Aim of the Salon is to exhibit only that class of work in pictorial photography in which there is distinct evidence of personal artistic feeling combined with technical merit.

Pictorial workers from all parts of the world are cordially invited to contribute.

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY

(Please Read Carefully).

Section A: Overseas.

Section B. India, Burma and Ceylon.

1. Not more than Four Prints, which must be the unaided work of the entrant (mounting excepted), may be submitted by any one contributor, and each print must have on the back clearly written (a) section, number and title of print: (b) name and address of contributor; and (c) process used in the making of the print, to agree with Entry Form.

2. The Price, if for sale, 'should only appear on the Entry Form.' A commission of 15 per cent. on the sale price will be charged on all pictures sold. As a Customs Duty of 50 per cent. will have to be added to the owner's price of prints offered for sale, it is requested that the minimum prices be stated.

3. Prints hung in the First All India Salon will not be 'eligible for acceptance.'

4. Prints may be in any photographic medium, but no hand-coloured work will be accepted. Prints from a Studio or Club must be entered in the name of the person who made them.

5. The attached Entry Form, properly filled in, together with a 'non-returnable' entry fee of 5s. sterling (Rs. 4 for contributors from India, Burma and Ceylon, which includes free admission to the Exhibition during its tenure) must be forwarded separately to the Hon. Salon Secretary on or before 1st October, 1935. The fee covers an entry of one to four prints and return postage from any one contributor. Unless the Entry Form and fee are received prior to the closing date, the pictures will not be submitted to the Jury of Selection.

6. All prints, excepting those from overseas, should be mounted but not framed, and on white or light coloured mounts only, 20 by 16 or 16 by 12 inches in size. Overseas contributors are requested to send their prints unmounted as far as possible. Accepted prints from overseas contributors will be suitably mounted by the Salon Committee.

7. All prints must be sent by Post only, and as far as possible, as 'Printed Matter" in open parcels packed between phlywood or stiff boards.

8. All prints conforming with the conditions of entry will be placed before the Selection Committee, and the accepted exhibits shown under glass.

9. All possible care will be taken of the exhibits, but no responsibility is accepted by the Saloon Committee for loss or damage in transit or at the gallery. All entries will be returned soon after the closing of the Exhibition, in their original wrappings. A Salon Label will be attached to each accepted print as certificate of exhibition.

10. Unless otherwise specified, permission to reproduce free of charge is presumed.

11. After the prints are judged, a card will be mailed to each contributor showing the number of his prints accepted or rejected. After the opening of the Salon, an illustrated catalogue of the exhibition will be mailed to each contributor.

AWARDS

(Members of the Camera Pictorialists of Bombay will not compete for any of the Awards).

Silver and Bronze Plaques will be awarded in both the Sections at the discretion of the Jury of Selection.

Address all Entries and Fees to:—F. R. Ratnagar. F.R.P.S.. Hon. Salon Secretary, Camera Pictorialists of Bombay, Central Bank Building, Fort, Bombay, (India).

HORROR FILMS AND THE CRITIC

A reader accuses us of showing an unfair antipathy to horror films, which he personally enjoys.

He says that we have condemned Universal's "The Bride of Frankenstein" in advance, by the tone of our references to it.

If that were true, we should hasten to apologise. But anything we may have said about "The Bride of Frankenstein" referred rather to the lurid publicity connected with the presentation of this film in America than to the film itself.

We should be sorry to pre-judge any picture, however, unpromising it seemed. Our dissenting reader may be quite sure that "The Bride of Frankenstein" will be reviewed with strict impartiality when it comes up for public presentation.

It seems to be necessary, however, to clear up and define Film Weekly's attitude to horror films.

We are not "against" such pictures on principle. We simply claim the right, on behalf of the great majority of our readers, to judge horror films. in common with all others, by normal and well-established standards of quality and entertainment value.

Putting aside questions of taste, it seems reasonable that even a horror film ought to fall into line.

It should have a coherent and effectively presented story. It should be competently produced, with good direction, photography, settings and dialogue It should be well acted, and, above all, it should appear to be capable of achieving its purpose of thrilling or horrifying an audience.

The trouble is that relatively few horror films measure up to these requirements.

The original "Frankenstein" very nearly did. In its day, it was a good thriller, and, with the incalculable advantage of complete novelty as an additional asset, it merited, and received, considerable praise.

But the novelty has long since worn off, and most of the modern successors to "Frankenstein" appear to be but poor imitations. Far from making progress, the horror film has gone backwards.

Even producers can hardly be said to take this type of picture as seriously as they should.

"Oh, it's only a horror film, anyway," the studio people seem to think. So the story is flung together anyhow, the acting degenerates, and the production is skimped.

That, at any rate, is the impression given us by certain specimens of the new horror-film "cycle."

We have no patience with shoddy productions, whatever type of entertainment they represent. As long as horror films lay themselves open to criticism, we shall continue to treat them exactly as we would any other kind of film—regretfully but firmly pointing out their shortcomings wherever we deem it to be necessary."—Film Weekly."

Books And Their Writers

GUJERATI HUMOUR

"Bachha-e-Saku Sathno Maro Special Interview," what is "My special interview with Bachha-e-Sakka", is a book of 440 pages, with illustrations, written by Dr. Jehangir Ruttonji Wadia, the well-known Parsi dramatist and humorist. Dr. Jehangir Wadia has made his name as a versatile comedian among Parsi authors. Some of his comedies are acknowledged to be the masterpieces of humour in Gujarati literature, and they have drawn crowded houses whenever staged in Bombay. His humorous sketches, in the Gujarati papers are read by a large number of readers. He wrote some sketches in the Gujarati monthly "Navras', taking Bachha-e-Sekka as the central figure, and weaving a happy web round an imaginary interview he had with the late bandit ruler of Afghanistan, while he (the author), one of the two members of a party from Bombay, is alleged to have been called to Kabul to join the ruler's 'regiment,' as bombardier.

These sketches were much liked by the readers, and to meet the popular demand they have now been published in book form. They depict, in humorous vein throughout the imaginary incidents that take place during progress of the journey from Bombay of the "bombardiers," en route to Kabul, and what befalls them after they reach Kabul. Especially the interview that Manchi Kavarana (the pen-name of Dr. Wadia) is alleged to have had with the ruler, is described in a most humorous manner It is a book to be read to be admired It is published by Mr. F P Satha from 259 Bazargate Ct, Bombay.

"THE ARYAN PATH"

That Buddha's "Way of Law" and Christ's "Gospel of Love" are not intrinsically different approaches to the goal of human life, but "two modes of one way, each of which in the expression of imperfect devotees can reflect characteristic weaknesses, but which beyond a certain point merge into each other, love fulfilling the law, the law informing love," is the contention of Mr. Hugh l'A Fauset, in an article which finds the place of honour in the July number of "The Aryan Path". The Western student of Buddhism is likely to be misled into regarding the teachings of Buddha as unhuman, if not materialistic, if he fails to approach them with an open mind. In another contribution Rev. Gordon Lang, who has made a close investigation of the English prison system, expresses himself satisfied that the new spirit which has begun to manifest itself in the administration of the English prisons is entirely to the good, being in the direction of a steady humanisation of the system. Rev Lang rightly observes that the duty of the State is to restore men to citizenship, not to confirm them in crime.

Writing on Reincarnation Mr. George Godwin, the well-known author, shows not only the reasonableness of Reincarnation, but also the necessity of using the doctrine as a compliment to the scientific scheme of evolution which takes no account of the self-conscious intelligence of the human soul. Did the Atlantis, the continent of Plato's imaginative earth and of Greek mythology, lying submerged beneath the Atlantic ocean, ever exist? Mr. Paul Brunton, the author, marshals the geological evidence on the subject in another article, tending to show that there is something more than mere probability in the Atlantean theory. There are some other equally interesting articles in the journal, besides the book reviews, which are informative as ever.

A Mad World This!

Our Society Is Ruled By Stupid People, Says Walter Pitkin In His New Book

A SHORT INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF HUMAN STUPIDITY, By Walter P. Pitkin, Published by George Allen & Unwin. Ltd., London. 12s. 6d.

A startingly original philosophic thesis written in an entertaining and refreshing style. That is only how one can sum up this amazing book which does not give a single dull moment to the reader throughout its 538 pages, each of which bears the stamp of the author's graphic, trenchant, humorous pen.

The book opens with a question: "Why should one of the few incorrigible optimists remaining on earth undertake a Short Introduction to the History of Human Stupidity? Is the venture foolish, and the adventurer stupidier than all his many specimens."

The rest of the book provides an answer. We may not agree with many of his assertions but we cannot dispute his statement that "the human race has reached an impasse from which it can escape only by fresh inquiry into its own shortcomings and imperfections." It is this enquiry which he undertakes and in doing so he analyses Philosophy, Politics, Art, Science, Sex, Psychology; he writes of the genius and of the lunatic, of Plato, Einstein, Lenin and Roosevelt; he talks of the League of Nations and of lawyers. Little that is stupid in this world—and what is not?—is left out of his masterly survey.

It is the picture of a mad world that emerges out of this book. But who can deny the unmistakable symptoms? Here we are, as the author says, masters of earth and air, fire and water. And yet while ingenious men have added millions in coin-value to our store others "have destroyed billions, sometimes in coin value, sometimes in human worth, by wars, tricks, speculation; gaming, fraud, chicaneries, plagues, lies, outrages and—above all—mortal dullness.....As fast as wealth piles up somewhere, decay and misery abound elsewhere in harmonious equations.....While the ranks of the idle swell, governments spend tens of millions of dollars daily on guns and shells and battleships."

This Enigma

What is the explanation of this enigma? Why this colossal poverty amidst plenty, this appaling ignorance amidst knowledge?

Because our affairs are being mismanaged by people who are stupid. Because we—inspite of all our boasts of wisdom and efficiency—are ourselves stupid. Because, we, in our stupidity, have allowed the inferior person, the stupid persons, to be the major force in shaping our society.

With the tremendous resources at our command, we could have been thrice as efficient and rich as we are, if——

"If our business leaders, our political leaders, our bankers, our voters and ourselves in general had only been better informed, more thoroughly educated, less dull, less suspicious, less greedy, less poisoned with the gambler's diseased spirit....."

The first step that we should take towards curing ourselves of this stupidity that is at the bottom of all the evils in our society, suggests the author, should be self-analysis.

And Walter Pitkin, by writing this book, has showed us the way.

K. A. A.

A NEW INDIAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE

We welcome into the ranks of Indian periodical literature "Science and Culture" a monthly journal devoted to natural and cultural sciences, edited by Dr. Megh Nad Saha, F. R. S., which has just made its appearance from Calcutta.

Dr. Saha's name is a guarantee that the journal will be a scholarly one and that it will restrict itself to strictly scientific topics. The popularisation of science among the people of India is a vital necessity and there are very few journals engaged in the task. In the absence of such journals Indians have to depend entirely on western journals for information, but these latter cannot be expected to deal with problems of the best ways of applying modern scientific knowledge to Indian conditions. "Science and Culture" seeks to supply this want, both by dissemination of scientific knowledge amongst the Indian reading public, and also by keeping its pages open to scientific and research workers in India to enable them to secure due publicity to the results of their labours.

The contents of the inaugural (June, 1935) number give an idea of the scope of the topics that one may expect the journal to treat of usually. Dr. N. K. Bose, D. Sc., Ph. D., of the Irrigation Research Institute, Punjab, writes on "Bengal Rivers and their training," while Prof. Saha himself sums up in another article the latest conclusions of science on the "Ultimate constituents of matter." Rai Bahadur Ram Prasad Chanda writes on "Aryan, Indo-Aryan and Dravidian" elements in the civilisation of Indians. "Some Reactionary consequences of Psycho-analysis" are dealt with by Col. Owen Berkeley Hill, L.M.S., while "Susruta and early Hindu Anthropometry," forms the subject of a highly interesting article by Prof. Panchanan Mitra, head of the department of Anthropology, Calcutta University. The safety of electric installations in India is dealt with by Mr. B. C. Chatterji M.I.E.E. M. I. E. (India).

The notes and news section, recording and reviewing the latest advances in the scientific and cultural fields, will be found to be of very great interest to all students of science and culture.

We Congratulate Prof. Saha on the publication of this high class journal and wish it a long career of usefulness to the Indian nation and the world at large. The journal is published at 93 A, Dharamtola Street, Calcutta, the annual subscription being fixed at Rs. 6/- only (foreign 12s.)

URDU PERIODICALS

"MAARIF" (Azamgarh)—In the issue for June the thoughful series explaining the true meaning of "sabr" as occurring in the Quran is concluded. M. Muhammad Yusuf Kokni, in a well-written article, deals with the life and works of Hafiz ibn Qayyim who was born in 691 A.H. The life as depicted in these pages is very inspiring and shows of what stuff a real maulavi ought to be. "History of mysticism" is continued. Notes, gleanings and other features are well maintained.

"AIWAN" (Gorakpur)—The June number opens with an interesting article on Mushafi and his poetry and Mushafi's place in the Urdu literature. "Yad-e-Ayyam" (reminiscences) is continued. Poems entitled "Asrar-e-Haqiqat" and "Urus-e-Falak" are fine. There are several other readable articles and poems in this issue which will repay perusal.

"NIGAR" (Lucknow)—Badr Islahi contributes a very thought-provoking article in the June number on early travels of the Arabs and their researches in the realm of geography and opines that all this was the direct result of Islamic teachings. Pandit Kishan Parshad Kaul presents a further instalment from Jahan Ara's autobiography containing an account of her love affair with a Hindu chief. Life-account of Mustafa Kamal Pasha is continued.

"ISMAT" (Delhi)—In the issue for June Maulana Rashid-ul-Khairi in a vigorous articles calls upon the Musalmans of India to give their women the status which rightly belongs to them. "Bhabi" is a readable story by Doctor Azam. There several other articles in this number mostly of feminine interest and will repay perusal.

"ZAMANA" (Cawnpore)—The issue for April opens with an instructive article on ancient Indian dancing by Jugeshwar Nath Varma and in this connection the writer explains the various dances In a reasoned article Munshi Prem Chand refers to the Urdu-Hindi controversy and exhorts both the Hindus and the Musalmans to work for one common national language and to strengthen the same. "Jogi Ka Piya" is a readable story. Poems by Josh, Masbul Husain and Kailash Varma are fine.

PESHWA DAFTAR

FOREWORD TO THE SELECTIONS FROM THE PESHWA DAFTAR, by Sir Jadunath Sarkar.

This is a very brief note on the value of the selections made from the Peshwa Daftar. Sir Jadunath gives briefly a history of the previous attempts made to publish Maratha historical records and histories. Then he gives the character of the contents of the Peshwa Daftar as a whole and the value of the selections published. It is a very rich selection and sheds important light upon and gives much information about the various actors. activities and events of the Peshwa period.

The hand-book to the records in the Alienation office at Poona is a much more useful book than this foreword.

S. V. P.

Art Notes And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

SIR SHADILAL DISCUSSES—INDIAN ART "WITH GUSTO"—SEASONAL BLOSSOMS IN LONDON—PROFOUND TRUTHS AND "AFFAIRS"—"SCHOOL" PICTURE—MANUFACTUR IN FORMULA—BY THE "MOST RESPECTED"—INDIA TO-MORROW IS LONDON DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY.

The cant about the East being like or unlike the West has not failed to blossom in London this season. The entirely superfluous proposition has been the pretext for the weary rhetoric with which the little colonials mark their social change and sunshine activities in the Metropolis. Indian art was thus appreciated and elevated. It was good because it was so unlike the West. It was so distinctly, rather too distinctly on occasions "Oriental". It was good also because it brought the East and the West together! Such consistently inconsistent nonsense is of course seldom, if ever, thought of as a tribute to art or artists of say France or Japan, Russia or America. But any pretext, any subject, any cant is kindness to the fervent overseas people who look forward to the social season in London. Is it any wonder that Sir Shadi Lal discussed "the intricacies" of Indian art "with gusto?"

UNFATHOMABLE "INTRICACIES".

He achieved these unfathomable "intricacies" and the illimitable "gusto" at an "At Home" which is described as follows:—

"The work of Mrs. Protima Tagore, who married Sir Rajendranath's son and paints Indian views most delicately in water colours, came to the notice of the All People's Association, of which Sir Evelyn Wrench is president, and an At Home given in her honour was combined with a private exhibition of her pictures."

This conquest of London by the artist who married, painted and "came to the notice" of the All People's Association is certainly note worthy. But does it really justify the breathless incoherence of the London correspondent? It is the same correspondent, it would appear, who started the season with the rather over-used cant about the East and the West.

PROFOUND TRUTHS.

When one realises that it is the same correspondent who went to an "interesting affair" at the Dorchester and came away in the firm belief that His Highness (the Yuvaraja of Mysore) really meant what he said (about Federated India) one also realises the unmeasured profundity of the truth thus lavishly dispensed by those whose noble mission happens to be to play the recording angels of the great social events and affairs in London. The amusing literature thus dispensed from London would be first rate stuff for comedy were it not for the fact that it is known and taken for granted in London that it would be accepted in India as serious information and enlightenment. The comedy turns into tragedy when it is realised that it is this stuff that chokes the advancement of vital art and the legitimate claims of hundreds of talented artists, architects and art-craftmen in India.

A RARE PHENOMENON

I have already referred last week to the warning which Mr. John de la Vallete addressed to the art critics at the press lunch arranged by the India Society. However much he might insist on "sound criticism" as being absolutely essential for Indian art, the chance would continue to be, as he pointed out, rare. For, no effort has hitherto been made to view, appreciate or estimate Indian art on its merits as vital art. The amount of irrelevant debates, uninformed and irresponsible assertions about Indian art employed to serve as sober art criticism is inconceivable. If Mr. Eric Newton finds it necessary to take "serious stock," as he does in his recent articles of the situation behind which vested interests and orthodoxy in art in London get entrenched, what would he think of the situation in India where almost identical elements get their reinforcements from wide-spread ignorance of art at home supplemented by the most obvious and on occasions offensive forms of social snobbery avidly imported from abroad?

SECOND EDITIONS

He writes:—"There is one way in which the time-lag between creation and appreciation—between the advent of the rebel and his acceptance by the academic—can be (and always is) shortened. Artists who have not the passionate clarity of the rebel mind, but more sensitiveness than the academic mind, at once sieze on the new revelation and produce modified second editions of it. "School" picture, at once come into being and there the academic mind usually finds acceptably appealing and attractive." Monet and his brother—Impressionists had to fight desperate battles to get their works hung at all, but School of Monet pictures break no bones, and hundreds of our most respected painters today are turning out paintings on a "Monet-and-water" formula by the dozen.

THE FOOT-NOTE

The rebel vision of today becomes the academic vision of to-morrow. The honoured Academicians of 1935 in many cases owe their whole mental and technical equipment to the hated aesthetics Bolshevists of 1864. "School of Spencer" pictures are cropping up here and there. Some of them have found their way in this year's Royal Academy, where they make an amusing footnote to the history of art appreciation?"

We are still in the swim for "school pictures". Some of our "most respected painters" to-day turn out "school pictures" on the stereotyped "shastric" and "spiritual" formula not by the dozen but by the hundreds.

AN THE TEXT

And the formula and the "school pictures" have found sanction abroad and profits at home as well abroad.

Mr. Newton observes that these "school pictures" provide an amusing footnote to the history of art appreciation. He says that 'the rebel vision of to-day becomes the academic vision of to morrow". If he new the approved orthodox formula and "schocl pictures" which fond writers describe as Indian art he would recognise that the outworn "Oriental" vision in London of yesterday has been hailed in India by some of the most respected as the hope and achievement of the day-after to-morrow. And the "school picturers" in orthodox quarters, quarters where art is measured in irrelevant terms about East and the West, constitute not just the amusing or ironic footnote to the history of the appreciation of art in India but its sole introduction, title and text as well. Thanks o the distinguished people who discuss in London Indian art "with gusto."

CHILD ART

The New Era School has been one of the pioneer educational institutions where art receives its legitimale attention. It is not an incidental item of the curriculum. The example of child art reproduced above is indicative of the manner in which art becomes an educational reality with the child student.

SYT. B. P. THAKORE

A sketch of the President of the Ahmedabad Municipality by Sjt. F. P. Shukla.

METEORS: What They Are And Why They Visit The Earth

(By M. V. KOGEKAR, M.Sc., Wilson College, Bombay)

"Can you name any star with a tail"?

"Rin Tin Tin," answered the famous cinema comedians Laurel and Hardy. Probably, the comedians, according to their usual practice, forgot that besides Rin Tin Tin, there are a number of stars with tails, which are seen running away from their homes (heaven) followed by a tail or a trail of white light. These 'runaway' stars, being completely disgusted with their sweet home seem to make their way towards the cinema star, both day and night. But how many of them succeed in reaching the earth? Though they silkfully try to steal away from the members of their family, still knowing the mischievous nature of these naughty children, their parents have created one very big obstruction in their path. Inspite of this, some of them that are sufficiently big and powerful, do succeed in reaching the surface of the earth safely. Let us, therefore, try to gather all possible information about these 'runaway' stars of the heavens, before we afford them such hospitality of our earth as they deserve lest we repent afterwards.

How Meteor Gets Its Tail

At the outset, we should bear in mind the difference between a star and a planet. A planet is a steadily shining heavenly body revolving round the sun. Astronomers have been able to detect up to the present date, in all ten planets. A star is, however, a twinkling body whose position in the heaven is fixed. A shooting star belongs to a meteoric swarm. On separating itself from the swarm, it moves with very great velocity through the atmosphere. It has to make its way through the atmosphere, which offers a great resistance to its motion. Due to the tremendous friction between the surface of the star and the compressed part of the atmosphere, both become heated. Naturally, due to this heat, the surface layers of the star melt away and vaporize into an incandescent white cloud of vapour, which follows the main mass from behind in the form of a trail or tail during the night time or in the form of a wisp of cloud during the day time. But all such stars that leave their abode and travel through the atmosphere, are not successful in reaching the surface of the earth. Many of them burn away before reaching the earth's surface, on account of the tremendous heat generated, due to the friction between the stars and the atmosphere. The atmosphere also reduces the velocity of these bodies to a great extent. Consequently those that reach the surface of the earth do so quite harmlessly. Such is the great use of the atmosphere which acts as a good strong shield and protects the inhabitants of the earth from the terrific bombardment of these bodies. It is because of the presence of this shield that sound sleep—the chief nourisher in life's feast and balm of hurt minds—can be enjoyed by the inhabitants of the earth without fearing that the dawn of the next day may find them in the next world.

Millions Of Meteoric Visitors

The unusually large shooting stars are called 'Meteors,' and such of these as are able to reach the surface of the earth are known as 'Meteorites.' One would be surprised to hear that several millions of meteorites reach the surface of the earth during every twenty-four hours. The velocity of the meteorites varies approximately between ten and forty miles per second. The smaller shooting stars become visible at an average height of seventy miles and vanish again at height of fifty miles, after making a flight of about 35 miles. The larger ones may appear at an average height of 85 miles and then vanish at a height of 30 miles after going over nearly 200 miles. The larger meteorites are usually seen between noon and midnight, whereas the smaller ones are observed between midnight and noon. Looking to the great velocity of flight of the meteorites it is very easy to see that the time of their flight through the atmosphere should be very small. It is because of this fact, that the interior of the meteorites is extremely cold, even though their exterior is at a sufficiently high temperature. It will be interesting to note that a meteorite that was found in India some years ago, had its surface actually coated with ice when examined half an hour after its fall.

Composition Of Meteors

The question that now crops up is as regards the nature of the composition of these meteorites. The composition of all of them is, however, not alike. Most of them appears to be covered with a thick black glossy crust. Beneath this crust, in some cases we find layers of crystalline rock. In the case of others we find layers of metallic iron alloyed with nickel and cobalt, whereas in the case of still some others we may get mixtures of stone and iron. A single mass of meteorite that was found by Admiral Peary in Greenland weighed as much as 36-1|2 tons. Luckily, however, nobody had the misfortune of falling a victim to it. One is really wonderstruck to see the newspapers publishing a stunt news of the falling of a shower of rain accompanied by a shower of stones (not hailstorm). Are the newspapers always after "something 'new' rather than something true"? In the year 1908, actually the largest shower of meteorites recorded on earth, fell in Northern Siberia. This shower burnt millions of huge trees and like a dynamite, blasted an area of several square miles creating craters of diameter as large as 150 feet. Another compact mass that fell in Arizona weighed as much as 107 tons. An ardent lover of war would always pray for the fall of such showers of huge natural bombs on enemies' camps which would prove far more effective in blasting the camps than man-made bombs. Due to the forcible impact of the huge mass referred to above with the ground, it was actually buried to a depth of 1.000 feet in a crater of 4.000 feet in diameter. Attempts are still being made to reach this depth with a view to secure the metals of which this meteorite is composed

Meteoric Displays

Just as the earth along with the other planets revolves in regular orbits round the sun, similarly the swarms of meteors describe regular paths round the sun. They encounter the earth at regular annual intervals, at the point at which the path of the earth crosses that of the swarms. The most widely known swarms are the Perseids and Leonids, which approach the earth sometime about the 14th of November At this time, the showers of meteors occasionally last for several hours. It will be interesting to note that on the 12th November, 1833, the shower of Leonids poured for 5 or 6 hours at the rate of 200,000 per hour. Immediately, the story went round among the old orthodox critics, who argued that Gods in heaven getting angry with the irreligious doings of human beings are bombarding cities and towns by means of these showers of stones. And the younger generation laughed at the poor lot of Gods and the lack of commonsense they have shown, in creating the thick shield in the form of atmosphere for the benefit of human beings. For, this boon to mankind has been turned into a curse to themselves. Their sharpest weapons have been made perfectly blunt by this intervening shield. And now—when it is too late to mend,—they realize their mistakes.

The swarms of meteors take their names from the constellation from which direction they appear to come. It has been noticed that some definite relation exists between the 'comets' and the meteoric swarms. Generally the meteoric display occurs on the appearance of comets. The paths of meteors are such that it becomes apparent that they are moving in orbits identical with that of the comet. There is little doubt that the swarms of meteors are nothing but showers of matter that the comet has left during its disintegration. But contrary to expectation, the father comet which is supposed to give birth to these swarms of children (meteors) has not been found to be of sufficient density to be made visible. It is quite likely that the meteoric swarm known as Aquarids might be connected with Halley's comet and the other swarm known as Leonids with that of Temple's comet.

These terribly harmful travellers of the upper atmosphere, sent by God of Fire and gifted with the power of bringing about destruction have but become objects of beauty and enjoyment to human beings of the earth, who mocking at them will enjoy the fine display of these stars with their magnificent silvery white tails so long as the strong barrier of the atmosphere exists between the earth and the heavens.

A clergyman, walking around his parish, met an old parishioner.

"Well, John", he said, "how is it I have not seen you at church lately?"

"Hain't got no Sunday trousers", answered John.

"Well", said the clergyman, "I have a pair at home that will fit you. I'll have them sent to you."

The trousers were sent and on the following three Sundays John was seen at church. Then, after being absent for some time, the clergyman met him again.

"Well, John," he said, "you have had no excuse for not coming to church lately."

"Look here, parson", said John. "I come to church three Sundays, an' if you don't think I earned them trousers, just tell me how many more Sundays I shall have to come before they're mine."

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Adventures Of A Runaway Indian Youth

What I Saw Out Of India: Plight Of Indian Emigrants: Evils of Caste: Appalling Illiteracy

(By L. C. D.)

("L. C. D.", the Indian youth who had run away from this country at the age of 19, seized, as he says, with "a romantic fit" and "an insatiable thirst" for knowledge of the world outside this country, narrated in the Sunday "Chronicle" of the 9th and 16th June his trials and privations in Singapore, and his adventures in Great Britain. In the following communication he describes the miserable plight of Indian emigrants in Singapore and the Malay States.)

Seeing the condition of majority of our countrymen in Singapore, I was not a little disgusted. The other Asiatic communities were much united, advanced and prosperous in every respect. Horde after horde of Indians arrived to work as gate-keepers, labourers and office-boys. Of course, I leave out the handful of Sindhis and Gujeratis, the most adventurous commercial classes, widely spread all the world over, whom I have proudly watched with inward pleasure; or a few educated Indians employed in the local firms and offices.

The Japanese in Singapore numbering about two thousand, have a big flourishing association, a commercial museum and a bank of their own. Similarly, the Chinese and other communities can boast of such—like institutions. Why should it be that Indians, with so large a population, including the prodigiously rich Chettiars (money-lenders) and the flourshing mercantile class, could not have a strong association and a bank of their own? Will not it be much creditable, if our progressive Central Bank of India, open a branch over there? I hope the bank authorities would give this suggestion their due attention. For years together, the Indian Association has been contemplating the erection of their own building, but this move remains unfulfilled to this day. The members do not take much interest in matters touching the vital problems of their local countrymen. So, it is only a resort for recreation, such as billiards, cards and ping-pong.

Our people surprisingly excel in critizing the labours of others and the successive honorary secretaries, enthusiastic, pains-taking and much-talented, were mercilessly run down at the meetings. Instead of compliments for meritorious services, they received only uncharitable criticisms and quitted the chairs much disappointed, with a long sigh of relief. "Oh, it is the most thankless job," they were heard to say and certainly it was. It was becoming a hard job to maintain the night school for the labourers, or to give a little aid and succour to victims thrown out, stranded without a friend or home, due to terrible trade depression. Still, money would promptly come for most expensive tea-parties given in honour of those already well-fed upper ten.

Local Indian Leaders' Apathy

A poor Indian victim of the Japanese earthquake, with a small baby over his shoulder, appeared at the door of our club. We were too busy at the game of billiards. His entreaties and the baby's occasional sighs for the mother disturbed the engrossing strokes. It annoyed the merry-makers and he was turned out by the marker unceremoniously. The poor fellow stood drenching on the road. I came out, and, on enquiry, found that he had lost his wife and eldest son under the debris. He pulled up his shirt and showed me the dark blue body bearing some deep scratches. The woe-stricken burst out into a flood of tears, imploring me and touching my feet. "Sahib, I want my passtge back to India and only an anna to buy milk for the hungry baby. Sahib, if our 'Desi Bhais' subscribe two annas each, I can reach my village." I put the matter before the members to contribute their mite. "Let him see the secretary," was the response. He approached the secretary. "Wait, I'll place the matter before the committee, sitting after a couple of days." He patiently waited. The meeting was adjourned for want of quorum, and consideration of his case lay in suspense. I brought the man to our Indian chief inspector, who kindly forwarded the matter to the Controller of Labour. After a long delay and botheration, at last he was packed off by the B. I. S. N. boat. Only two or three generous Indians gave him a sum of Rs. 30. So, this is the way how our people relieve the sufferers, stranded in a foreign land.

Curse Of Caste

India deserves a special compliment for coining the word Pariah (Untouchable), the substitute of which fortunately or unfortunately, other Asiatic communities entirely miss in their dictionaries. Go to a Chinese or any other hotel, you will find the ricksha puller or a labourer sipping his tea, side by side with a big merchant and a well dressed Chinese clerk. Go to an Indian hotel, the waiter will ask you at the very threshold, what religion do you profess? If the customer happens to be a Mahomedan, "Oh, it is exclusively for Hindus," will be the nice reception. If a toiling sweating Pariah appears for his grub, the boy comes out and throws rice and curry on the spread banana leaf, from a considerable distance, fearing lest the touch pollute him. The humble, dumb Pariah would stretch his legs across the drain, on the foot-path, filling his hungry stomach, with the dogs gaping around him. This inferiority complex has become so deep-rooted in him that even in a Chinese hotel he would venture a hesitating entrance, where no cursed discrimination prevails.

I was unlucky in that I did not know the Tamil language, which would have helped me a great deal in my study of the problems of such Pariahs. But those who could speak Malay language were seen by me occasionally. During my night hours I used to see them on the foot-path of the roads under repairs, melodiously reading passages from Ramayana, beneath the small tin shelter, with the aid of the flickering candle. One day, I went to their quarters. In each room about 20 souls were stuffed together, reading, singing and playing cards. Oh, it was a pleasant circles of peace and contentment. Five lying in one corner, two on the benches, three busy with music, singing about the trials of Lord Rama, one was blotting a letter against the wall, while two were seriously discussing the cocoanut harvest in their village at home. I can say that amongst these cast-off people, I have ecountered more piety, cheerfulness and devotion than in the rich mansions of the uncharitable orthodoxy who look down upon them as "polluted." We avoid their touch, shun them with kicks, which is a most unpardonable sin against all the true sentiments of humanity and religion

Plight Of Emigrants

I cannot excuse myself for the superior air which I had put on sometimes in my dealings towards the peasants and the labourers, to keep proper 'Rohab" or prestige. If once, I was a bit free in talk, they would exhaust my patience with long tales. But soon I put off that uncharitable attitude and fully responded with a sympathetic ear.

Ninety-nine per cent. of this class directly comes from villages, after disposing off the sturdy pair and the plough to make up the passage-money. The Sikh temple and the mosques were densely packed with these new arrivals, waiting for opportunities to get into the police, army or to act as the custodians of the gates. Meeting with disappointment, if one happened to go to French Indo-China, Dutch East Indies or China, a score would follow suit, not knowing, in the least, what fate awaited them in foreign lands!

The Colonial Government was strict in the issue of necessary passports and hence their notices to this effect. According to the new orders of November 1929, Indians were required to get their passports from their country, unless domiciled in Malaya for three years. Otherwise their cases would be referred to India for facilities. In spite of that our people came pouring in, unmindful of the notice in all the native vernaculars, but the pity was that our illiterate rustics could not decipher even an alphabet. Not infrequently, I scolded them and on a closer investigation discovered that it was too difficult for them to get a passport in our own country. They would cheerfully prefer to wait in Singapore for three months, a minimum period for official enquiry rather than in India which might run to 6 months.

Supposing an Indian emigrant obtained facilities, the Colonial Government would further require from the applicant another permit from Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin, which takes about another two months. This means nearly 5 to 6 months for a passport and by the time he obtains one, he is out of pocket, all funds exhausted and sometimes would be facing the hard problem for a mouthful. Ultimately forced to guard the gates for a paltry sum of Rs. 10 p.m. he would pine away

(Continued on page 25.)

CATARACT

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BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

BOOK NOTES

A "Bibliography of Economics: 1751-1776," prepared for the British Academy by Henry Higgs, includes such works as are deemed for any reason to be of sufficient economic interest to justify their inclusion, and should be of the greatest value to those engaged in research.

* * * *

"Jesus", by Professor Charles Guignebert is a critical study of the New Testament, and deals particularly with modern interpretations of the life and personality of Christ.

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A new book on country life, "Through the Wilderness," by H. J. Massingham, gathers all the author's interests into one theme, and has much to do with descriptions of bird life.

* * * *

Salvador de Madariga has written an introductory essay in psychology which he calls "Don Quixote." Though he has written several books in English, this was originally written in Spanish and has been translated by his wife and himself.

* * * *

"The Burden of Plenty," is a collection of essays on the problem of overproduction and underdistribution by many well-known economists. Among the contributors are Hugh Dalton, J. A Hobson, and Sir Arthur Salter.

* * * *

Mr. Somerset Maugham's new book. "Don Fernando," is described in these worlds: Spain—her peope, her cities, her customs, her literature, her merits and limitations, in a word—herself.

* * * *

"Behind the Face of Japan," by Mr. Upton Close, is a comprehensive and up-to-date estimate by an author who is said to know the country and the language thoroughly.

* * * *

"Man and the Machine," edited by Hubert Williams, is a symposium of the views of those connected in one way and another with various aspects of industry. It is an attempt to assess, on the basis of diverse personal experience, the effects on those concerned in industry of the recent advances in mechanisation.

* * * *

Mr. Eric Neuton in his book "The Artist and His Public," traces the evolution of the artist's vision and of its expression in terms of craftsmanship, making a detailed analysis of one or two well-known paintings in order to show the forces that have gone to their making.

* * * *

Senor Salvador de Madariaga, who has written "an essay in psychology" of which Don Quixote is the subject, is Permanent Spanish Delegate to the League of Nations, and was formerly Spanish Ambassador to France.

* * * *

Mr. Frank Hardie, author of a new book on the political influence of Queen Victoria which is to be published by the Oxford University Press, was president of the Union at the time of the now-famous debate on resolution refusing to fight for King and Country.

* * * *

The autobiography of Gabriele d'Annunzio, the erratic Italian genius who was created Prince of Montenevosa in 1924, is to be published in Milan. It will be his first literary effort after a silence of eight years, and he is calling it "A Hundred and a Hundred and a Hundred Ages of the Secret Book of Gabriele d' Annunzio who Tried to Die."

History Of Ancient Maharashtra

Dr. Ketkar's Highly Controversial Work

Prachina Maharashtra, 'Satavahanaparva, Vol. I. By Dr. S. V. Ketkar, M.A., Ph.D.

This is a history of ancient Maharashtra in Marathi, termed 'Satavahanaparva' by the author. He intends to publish four volumes in all, the first of which will be termed "Adiparva" and the rest "Satavahanaparva," bringing its history to 700 A.D.

This first volume of the 'Satavahanaparva' is a big one and contains 464 pages. It deals with a number of topics and problems of Indian history and has on the whole very little of Maharashtra history in it. It cannot bear the name of 'Satavahanaparva' if it means to indicate what it contains. It deals with historical problems of Indian history, mostly before the rise of the 'Satavahanas.' There is very little of Satavahanas in it. Excluding a few chapters on the meaning and extent of Maharashtra, its territorial components, its inhabitants, and a few indications of its kingdoms and chronology, most of its fifty-five chapters are concerned with other problems of general Indian histure, its invasions, kingdoms, culture etc.

The author has largely utilised 'Brihat Katha' of Gunadhya in its Sanskrit forms in propounding his new theories of early history. His claim is that in this volume he has tried to depict the political course of events and the literary progress from the great Kuru war to the beginning of the Saka era, that is, a period of thirteen centuries. He states that the Ashmakas ruled in Maharashtra from the time of the Kuru war to that of the Nandas. Therefore, he styles this period also as the Asnmaka period. The Satavahanas begin their dominance from the period of the Maurya accession. This is all what he has to say about Maharashtra history. He discusses a number of old and new problems of Indian history. He propounds novel theories and makes new suggestions about Asuras and Persians, and their rule and influence in India. It would be very difficult to givs all the contents of the book here. But we think Dr. Ketkar's book is a book of a very controversial composition. He has no doubt tried to be original and suggestive. But his originality is more fanciful than real, and his suggestiveness is more doubtful than useful. He draws more upon his imagination than upon ascertained facts.

The early history of India no doubt suffers from want of correct chronological, geneological and geographical records and identifications. In order to create a working apparatus of history a tentative scheme of these is necessary. Every important writer has, therefore, to use his imaginative insight in interpreting the few facts and records available and to cull out theories about them. Our author has done that very profusely, but his evidence is not satisfactory. Hence, there is very little of political and biographical history in this volume. Whatever is written is largely a piece of conjectural work which conflicts with other works of a similar nature. Take, for example, his discussions of early inhabitants, early kings and early kingdoms of Maharashtra. He has written more about North India and Persian Empire and kings in a similar tone. In writing this pro-history i.e. the dawn of history in Maharashtra, the author ought have been more sceptical. He ought not to have been easily convinced about his scanty evidence, his hypotheses and his conclusions. There should not be a great hurry to accept seductive theories or simplest hypotheses. He ought to have reserved judgments. He has a plethora of theories about Semitic and Irahian peoples and their movements and influences in India. He has collected all of them here. When all the evidence of this early period or dawn of history in India is so scanty and when theories built upon it by scholars are so conflicting, it is perhaps permissible for our author to indulge in a few more. But they do not settle any point of chronology, geneology or geography of this period. It is a book more of what 'ought to have been' than what was, of doubting old theories and suggesting new ones. His every statement may be disputed by scholars. The book is not a history, but notes on ancient Indian history and contains the anecdotes and records on which they are based.

The author is a wellread man in ancient literature, but he has not digested all the critical conclusions of early scholars. His is a process of writing based on rapid generalisations from stories or anecdotes or other records. He has tried to find out resemblances and coincidences, in histories of various countries and peoples and civilisations on the basis of words, customs and names. Every one of his statements would be disputable.

He has also written a few chapters on the cultural aspect and sociological theories or principles of the Hindus of this period. He has not been able to give us the history of their development or the names of their founders or promoters. He makes general statements covering the whole period and praises the early culture and the social organisation as the acme of perfection. The author is too subjective in his treatment and makes use of 'facts' to hang his theories on.

The work, however, shows great industry and patience in writing and is a sort of spade work in the unsettled field of Indian history where others have also done similar work without making any 'finds' of undisputed value. In the tanged forest of early Indian history there are but a few tentative lanes roughly cleared. The clearing process is going on. A knowledge of each locality is necessary to be considered and its ways and by-ways are to be marked out. But we must avoid a lot of useless speculation unless it leads to the discovery of facts or the strengthening of conclusions or the understanding of problems.

S.V.P.

BOOKS RECEIVED

An Atlas of European History, by J. F. Horrabin (Victor Gollancz). Price. 3/6.

The Ancient World. by T. R. Glover (Cambridge University Press). Price 7/6.

The Struggle for the Bolshevik Party, by V. I. Lenin (International Publishers).

Summary of the Fulfilment of the Five Years Plan. (International Publishers).

Political Economy, by A. Leontiev. (International Publishers).

Socialism Victorious. (International Publishers).

The Puppet State of Manchuku. (Chinese Vice-Consul, Bombay).

Conveyor. by James Steele. (International Publishers).

The Iron Flood, by A. Seraflmovich. (International Publishers).

Heredity and the Ascent of Man. by C. C. Hurst. (Cambridge University Press). Price 3/6.

Love Cruisers, by Paul Trent. (Ward Lock and Co.) Price 2/6.

The Capsule Mystery, by E. Charles Vivian (Ward Lock and Co). Price 3/6.

His Majesty's Pyjamas, by Geve Markey. (T. Werner Laurie) Price 7/6.

Descriptive Mathematics, by John Maclean (MacMillan and Co.) Price Rs. 2/8

The Science of Dreams, by W. B. Crow. (Theosophical Publishing Co., Madras).

Adyar Pamphlets Nos. 193 to 198. (Theosophical Publishing Co. Madras).

Methods of Psychic Development, by I. S. Cooper. (Theosophical Publishing Co., Madras).

Taraporewalla's Guide to Income Tax Refund, by N. D. Adenwala, Bombay. Price Re. 1.

The Saint of Sakori (M. R. Dumasia, Bombay). Price As. 4.

Chamda Pakvavano Udvoga (Guj) by M.A.A. Nizami Bijapur.

Almost all European nations will be represented at the International Folk-Dance Festival to be held in London in July. Mr. Iolo Williams produces a timely reminder in "English Folk Dance and Song", in which the author discusses various types of dances and songs and concludes that folk-dances "are once more one of the accepted recreations of the English people."

COMPANY LAW

LECTURES ON COMPANY LAW. By S. M. Shah, Barrister-at-Law. Popular Book Depot, Grant Road, Bombay. Price Rs. 2-10.

The Company system which has been a characteristic feature of commercial development in England has been also gaining ground in India with the increasing growth of commerce and industry in this country. On account of the increasing contact between the West and the East, large scale industries are being organized in India and the formation of a Joint-Stock Company is considered to be a very convenient method to raise capital on large scale, the Company system having also the advantage of limiting the liability of the shareholders, it has become a popular system amongst the business classes.

On account of the increasing popularity of a Joint-Stock Company system, it has become also necessary both for the lawyers as well as the mercantile classes to deal with and to understand the principles of dealing with that system. In India the Legislature has passed a Statute called the Indian Company's Act VII of 1913 which governs the formation, management and winding up of such companies as well as the rights and liabilities of the directors and the shareholders.

The author has supplied a long-felt need both to the students as well as to the mercantile class by presenting the Company Law in the form of lectures so as to make it more intelligible than by treating the same in the form of commentory under the sections of the Act. The book is divided into 13 lectures which begin with formation of the companies and end with the winding up of the same. The Appendix to the book contains the text of the Indian Company's Act VII of 1913 so as to provide a ready reference to the sections.

Broadcasting And Rural Uplift

Some Constructive Suggestions : : : : By G. L. M.

Broadcasting is now an integral part of the official plan of village uplift. The Central Government's last budget set apart twenty lakhs for development of broadcasting. Several local governments are ear-marking large amounts for this means of mass education through the ear. Sir Frederick Sykes observed recently in a speech in London that any comprehensive plan of rural reconstruction should embrace (in a technical sense) the radio.

But if broadcasting is to be really helpful and enlightening, its programmes must be thoroughly overhauled. "Talks" from the highest in the land must reach the remotest corners of India by means of a co-ordinated and well-thought-out programme, so as to make the people not only more loyal and jubilant, but better acquainted with the manifold and complex problems which confront administrators, the varied issues of high politics which worry statesmen, the tasks of citizenship which crush corporators, etc., etc. No Congressman must be allowed within four furlongs of the radio station: except, of course, those Congressmen who are prepared to denounce other Congressmen. And it will not be difficult to find them.

The new series of wireless "talks" must include such subjects as careers of Empire-Builders, lessons in Baluchi and Pushtu (for earthquake relief), the utility of air mails, the value of gold exports for balance of trade, the future of federal finance, etc. Highly qualified persons must be engaged to show that Indians are welcome everywhere within the Commonwealth on which the moon never rises, that the faster the post goes from here to London ('or vice versa') the better for the masses and that ministers can launch constructive schemes without money.

A NEW SERIES

In order to give an excellent start to the new series for village uplift and mass education, I would make the following suggestions for a series of "talks":—

(i) Lord Willingdon on "Why I refuse all requests of Gandhi."

(ii) Lady Willingdon on "Importance of Colour-scheme in a Multi-coloured Empire."

(iii) The Commander-in-Chief on "Economy of Air-Bombing."

(iv) Sir Harry Haig to give "Readings from Burke's 'Thoughts on Our Present Discontents."

(v) Sir Henry Craik to give "Readings from J. S. Mill's 'Representative' Government' and 'On Liberty.''

(vi) Sir James Grigg to give "Readings from Prof. J. M. Keynes' 'The End of Laissez Faire."

(vii) Sir N. N. Sircar on "Parliamentary Obstruction and Parliamentary Manners."

(viii) (Sir?) Chaudhury (Sir?) Zafarulla Khan on "Theory and Law of Railway Rates."

(ix) Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar (Vice-President, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research) on "Seeds of Dominion Status."

(x) Lord Snowden to relay from London "Readings from Adam Smith's 'Wealth of Nations' with particular reference to Free Trade but omiting passages about Navigation Acts."

(xi) Lord Zetland to relay on "The Soul of A People."

(xii) Sir Samuel Hoare to relay on "Constitutions and How to Build Them Up."

(xiii) Mr. Montagu Norman to relay from London and relate the story of "The Golden Fleece."

(xiv) Mr. Winston Churchill to relay a talk on "Goodwill and Safeguards—A New Synthesis."

(xv) Sir Henry Page Croft to relay a talk on "Lancashire and our Duty to Excluded, Areas."

(xvi) The Archbishop of Canterbury to relay a talk on "Imperialism and Christianity—A Reconciliation by Pledges."

(xvii) The Aga Khan to relay a talk on "Horse-Sense about Communalism and Federation."

(xviii) Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru on "Whither-Princes?"

(xix) Sir Chimanlal Setalvad on "Fascism."

(xx) Sir Cowasjee Jehangir on "What's Wrong with the Congress?"

(xxi) Sir Manubhai Mehta on "Reminiscence of Three Round Table Conferences, one Joint Parliamentary Committee and several Legal Consultations."

(xxii) Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliyar on "If I were a Minister under the Federal Constitution."

(xxiii) Sir A. P. Patro on "Justice (even if Heavens fall!)"

(xxiv) Sir Shafat Ahmed Khan on "How I Won the Knighthood—An Impartial and Scientific History of Titlehood."

(xxv) Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas on "My Tenth Interview with the Viceroy during Five Months."

(xxvi) Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyer on "A Tale of Two Cities (Delhi and Madras)".

(xxvii) Sir Henry Gidney on "My Humble Services for Anglo-Indians."

(xxviii) Editor of the "Statesman" to make "Readings from Milton's 'Areopagitica.'"

(xxix) Rai Bahdur Narayanaswami Chetty on "Port Blair (Andamans) as the Future Health-Resort of India."

(xxx) A debate on "The Communal Award" between Bhai Parmanand and Sir Mahomed Yakub.

(xxxi) An expert talk by a meteorologist on "Weather Forecasts and Why They Are Seldom night."

(xxxii) An expert talk by a financial authority on "Economic Forecasts and Why They Are Often Wrong."

(xxxiii) An expert talk on "Earthquakes—Natural and Political."

(xxxiv) An agricultural expert to talk on "How Not to Grow Wheat, Rice and Jute."

(xxxv) Mr. Livingstone (Central Marketing Board) on "How to Sell More Wheat and Rice to People without Increasing Their Purchasing Power."

(xxxvi) Statistics about road accidents in the city and bus accidents in the country.

(xxxvii) Various noises in city life to be relayed.

(xxxviii) The history of the turf clubs with particular reference to their effects on horse-breeding and gambling.

ONE MORE TIP

If the Government had imagination, they might also invite a member of the Working Committee of the Congress to criticise Congress Socialists and a Congress Socialist leader to denounce the Working Committee mentality ideology, methodology, etc. A Communist leader might then be asked to attack both of them. This will complete the task of educating the villager—though it is possible that in some cases he might survive even all this.

"Grace seems to be very fond of music doesn't she?"

"Yes indeed. "You'll always find her at the piano when her mother is washing the dishes."

IT'S NOT "OLD BILL" BUT JUST AN IRISH CUSTOM

The above picture is not "Old Bill" starting a revolution, but just two students taking part in a traditional "rag" in the streets of Belfast, Ireland. It's an old custom and the boys seem to be enjoying it immensely

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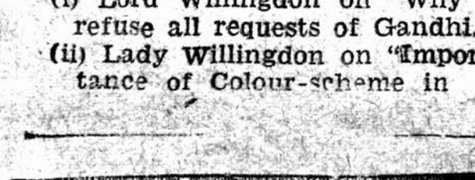

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Traffic In Unwanted Babies

Writer In Leading London Journal Says Hundreds Of People All Over Britain Are Engaged In Clandestinely Buying And Selling Illegitimate Children

It will come as a shock to many unthinking sentimentalists that hundreds of people without proper authorisation are engaged all over Great Britain in the buying and selling of the unwanted baby, writes Christine Jope-Slade in the "News Chronicle." It comes as a further shock to their humanitarian self esteem to know that the illegitimate and undesired offspring is also subject to the menace of the unscrupulous as well as wholly unsuitable foster mother.

With a falling birthrate focussing the spotlight of national and domestic interest, with embarrassing fierceness, on the wanted baby, it is surely desirable that people who care for children should know what may happen to those who, perhaps, desired by the nation, are, unfortunately, not desired by the individual.

There is tremendous need for close investigation by the proper authorities into the subject of foster mothers, methods of adoption, and the deliberate exploitation of the illegitimate child for personal gain.

It is a national disgrace that beside well conducted adoption societies of wholly humanitarian aim, it is still possible for anybody without adequate investigation to conduct an adoption scheme on whatever lines appear most beneficial at the moment to themselves.

A Typical Case

There is nothing covert about the methods of these baby traffickers. They advertise extensively, or slightly, according to the volume of business they are conducting. I should like to illustrate accurately a few of their indefensible methods.

Quite recently a girl and a man, in comparatively poor circumstances, by borrowing both from friends and money-lenders raised £75 between them and passed it over in a lump sum to a baby trafficker ensconced in a cosy office, who promised to find their unfortunate offspring "a good home."

In the course of a month or two this unfortunate couple heard from the benign gentleman in his cosy office that the baby in question had been seriously ill. It had required specilists and nurses. Unfortunately this had deterred the people he had in mind from adopting it. The £75 was now gone on medical care. He regretted that unless more was forthcoming the baby would be sent to an institution.

There was no more money forthcoming. This baby is now in an institution. This is one of many similar instances that I can vouch for.

It is admitted that a young couple without money, and unable to provide for an unwanted child, are not at their most logical and analytical at that moment. Hundreds of similar parasites to the benign gentleman in his cosy office batten on them at what is probably the most disorganised and helpless time of their lives, immediately after the arrival of the child.

It is true that foster mothers have to be licensed, and are licensed; but it is equally true that the games some of them may be up to at the same time are incredible.

One would think it would be easy to catch them at these little games and stop them. Not at all. Over and over again it has been necessary, because of lack of proper supervision by the proper authorities, to call in the services of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children before it has been possible to damp down their activities and render them innocuous.

There is money in babies. Quite a nice little pile can be made in this year of grace out of unwanted babies by the victimisation of its parents or the child itself.

It is no idle wisecrack to say "It is easier to let sleeping babies lie." The people engaged in running this baby business for profit are adept at correct presentation when the authorities call. I can tell you of a house where the visiting authorities found on the second floor a pleasant dormitory, full of little cots with cooing babies in them. The number of the children in this dormitory were licensed for, and well repaid a visit.

Upstairs, unlicensed and hidden, were another half dozen babies, neatly doped with laudanum during the official visit downstairs. These stories sound fantastic. They happen to be true.

Blackmail

The average cost of an unwanted baby placed in the care of a foster mother is fifteen shillings to a pound a week. Very often, after depositing the baby, the mother, still far from fit, creeps back to work. Should the money for the baby's upkeep not be forthcoming, the blackmailing of the open postcard begins. This is most common.

If the girl has no reason to fear dismissal she lives in dismay. If she has reason to fear dismissal she lives in terror.

The unwanted baby is apparently too small a thing to be adequately cradled by the arm of the law.

Unless a baby dies under suspicious circumstances it is very difficult for the authorities to get anything done. Fragile babies frequently die, very satisfactorily, in the most comfortable, unsuspicious circumstances.

The slightest publicity given to a homeless dog or an ill-used cat in this country will provoke a storm of passionately indignant letters and, if possible, a quick judicial redress It is a pity we do not bestow some of our emotional interest on the stray, homeless, parentless, unwanted children of our own nation.

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ADVENTURES OF A RUNAWAY INDIAN YOUTH

(Continued from page 19.)

with the shock of having ruined his future prospects. On bringing the matter before the influential club members, the secretary thrust in my hands the rules and regulations, ticking the particular item for my perusal, "Political discussion not allowed." Reader, how do you account for this most selfish indifference? In my private interviews with our high Indian officials in charge of the Passport Department, they expressed their helplessness, as these rigid orders emanated from our paternal Indian Government and must be carried through to the letter.

Some of my office-mates, Chinese, Japanese and Malay, conspired to fill their pockets with bribery and tempted me with a share in the same, which, I, of course, refused to accept. Their secret concerted action brought me before the officials, charged with bribery. I vindicated, however, my self-respect and the investigation immediately disclosed my innocence. The happy results were, that I received a testimony of excellent character from the Director of the Criminal Department, while a strict watch was kept over my fellow-associates. Later, none ventured to take a single pice from an Indian, during my presence in the office, and the clerks stopped harassing our people unnecessarily.

A graduate of an Indian University applied for a vacant post in a prominent British firm. The white boss queried why the applicant had left India. "To better my prospects, Sir," was the humble response." Go back to your country and ask Gandhi to give you one." He related the incident to us and the members of our club made mighty fun of the "joke." Was it a tit-bit or a serious point touching our self-respect, I leave it to my readers to judge.

(To be Continued.)

In a college town a student called at a boarding house to inquire about rooms.

"And what do you charge for your rooms?" he asked.

"Five dollars up," was the reply.

"Yes, but I'm a student," he said, thinking the price a little high.

"That being the case, the price is five dollars down", replied the landlady.

Man Has Conquered Nature

But He Has Yet To Conquer Himself

(BY "ICONOCLAST.")

Nature occupies a predominant place in the literature of every language. Many a sweet songs has been spun round her; many a play has been written with her as the background; many a thesis on political and social problems has started on the basis of a supposed or real Natural life. Analogies and similis, contrasts and comparisons, love and hatred—these are usually drawn from Nature. An appeal to man generally is made from Nature and not from man himself. What is Wordsworth's attitude towards Nature?" "What is Hardy's attitude towards Nature?" And sundry similar questions are flung by the omnipotent examiners in the dishevelled and careworn faces of the examinees, right from their fifth standard up to the highest University examination.

Two Views Of Nature

Among the writers of poetry and prose two reactions to Nature are sharply distinguishable. One is to extoll Nature sky high and say that all the misery and groaning we find in human life are singularly absent in Nature—it is all a quiet haven, a paradise, where flowers dance, birds sing, no strife, no war, no sickness, no hunger. The other attitude is to paint Nature as a fitting background to man's misery and tragedy—thus showing that Nature too has all that ugliness and filth with which we are so disgustingly familiar in our own life. Wordsworth typifies the former attitude and Hardy the latter.

Are these reactions, these attitudes, the correct ones, or is one of them correct and the other wrong, or is the golden mean between the two the correct one, or must we search for an obsolutely different pattern to satisfy the demands of science, realism, and truth?

When Wordsworth describes Nature—and describes her in such glowing terms—he is concerning himself to that small plot of land which surrounds his own home or may be his town. His daffodils and daisies are all from his own garden, his birds are but those tiny things which can easily be domesticated. Wordsworth's Nature, then, is man's own creation and an appeal to man from such Nature is an appeal to the father from his son. Wordsworth did not know what sort of offensive-smelling flowers blosson in the unpenetrated forests. He did not know what sort of ravening beasts and birds hover around in the mountain jungles. He knew the gentle ripples on a brook that flows quiescently on the outskirts of a town clinging to its muddy bottom in summer and swelling but knee-deep in the rains. But he knew not the mighty waves on the sea that rise mountain high, toppling over and sinking even mighty ships that ere long went on their merry way in a defiant and challenging majesty. He knew not the steep ravines over which jump the rivers of the jungle, turning big boulders into tiny pebbles. What Wordsworth knew of Nature was what man had made of her—not Nature in her own pristine, unmolested and ur.shaped self.

Hardy, on the other hand, finds Nature always gloomy and misty. The sky for him is never clear but always overcast. The land for him is never dotted with garden lands but a desert heath, a marsh, a bog. For him there is no sweet chirruping of a lovely bird, but the melancholy cries of a sombre owl. It is just the other extreme of Wordsworth. For the latter's paradise Hardy gives us a miserable hell. But just as Wordsworth fails to understand that there is a Nature beyond what he sees in his own garden plot, similarly Hardy fails to note that even out of this sombre Nature which he describes, man can make a beauty-spot. Both ignore man, Wordsworth because he is oblivious of the fact that his Nature is none but man's work—he forgets the artist and he praises the product as it lives by itself; and Hardy, because he fails to realise what man has done and what man can do.

Where Lies Truth ?

Can there be a golden mean between the two—in other words, Can we just say that Nature is both beautiful and ugly, joyful and sorry, gay and sad? But to strike this attitude, we must go to Nature in her pristine glory and see whether it is both beauty and ugliness. We cannot point to the daffodils in our garden and say "Nature is lovely" and then go out in the jungle and say "Nature is ugly", because the garden is not Nature but what man can make of Nature. How is Nature, then, when undisturbed by the grabbing hand of man? It is ferocious and cruel. What with the mighty mountains with torrential rivers, what with the impenetrable forests, the vultures and snakes, the tigers and hyenas, Nature is too fearful and horrid. There is no beauty in her, but something which strikes you with awe, paralysing your creotive senses and gripping your heart with its haunting nightmare.

All these attitudes, then, are false and unscientific. The respective roles of Man and Nature have not yet been sufficiently realised. Their mutual interaction, the struggle and strife between the two are yet not closely visible. But it is just this understanding of the two in their mutual reaching that alone can enable us to define our attitude towards Nature.

Man's history has been nothing but a long record of all the fights and battles he has fought with Nature to gain the upper hand over her. We can sum up the progress of man in three words—"Conquest of Nature". Beginning with stone weapons, man has now reached the death-ray. Beginning with foot man now travels in aeroplanes. Beginning with a bent stick man now uses the electric tractor. Beginning with tree-leaves and barks man now wears nice silken and woollen clothes. Beginning with religious attitude towards the rivers and mountains thinking that they were all gods and goddesses in themselves, man now openly challenges them and uses them as his mere handmaids. Nature never was beautiful, but man has made her so. Nature was never awful, but man has subdued her.

Man Must Subdue Self

But our own social structure too evolved consequent on mastery gained over Nature. It has been a two-fold evolution—it is a two-sided picture. One side shows man riding high over mother Nature—the other shows him riding over his fellowbeings. The riding has remained, but the riders have changed with every material advance that human society achieved. It is now a tribal chief, now a feudal lord, now a king, and now a group of capitalists. The ascendancy over Nature, though achieved by man, was not for the welfare of them all, but for the few who with their superior strength could prostitute it for their own gloating. Thus man has conquered Nature—it remains for him to conquer himself.

Thus, our attitude towards Nature must be that of an artist towards the clay. Nature is not lovely unless we make her so. Nature is gloomy but it is up to us to make her jolly. There is no higher destiny than what man can make of himself. But till now the battle was one-sided. We fought Nature alone. Now we have to fight our own alongside Nature.

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DOCTORS HOLD ANNUAL AUCTION

One of Britain's oldest clubs, the City of London Medical Book Society, which records its 115th birthday on May 30th, holds an acution after its annual dinner. At this sale, which begins at 7-30 it sells the medical, scientific, and philosophical works purchased during the year for lending out to members, and any member who fails to stay out the sale is fined according to a rule established in 1822, half a guniea.

Membership of this little-known institution is limited to twenty-one,, death alone creating vacancies. About the only appreciable change in its history is that to-day the secretary has a taxi to convey books to the annual meetings, whereas in the past he chartered a coach. An early member of the club was Dr. Richard Russell, whose treatise on the beneficial effects of sea-bathing transformed the obscure fishing village of Brightelm-stone into a flourishing holiday resort called Brighton.

THE MAGIC OF YEATS

Subtle As A Pang Of Light Shot By A Sun Through Clear Water And Quivering To The Last Drop Has The Medium Of Poetry Become In His Hands

It seems likely that William Butler Yeats is to have the best of two worlds. For two generations his work has been intimately known to the elite wherever English is read, and from English it has been carried into every land where there is searching literary criticism, writes Mr. Francis Hackett the well-known author and critic, in the "News Chronicle."

A symbol of this awareness was, beyond doubt, the award of the Nobel prize, one of the most perceptive that men of international mind have made. He has sustained his literary career long enough to have worked his vein to its depths, and its metal is recognisably precious, shaped by a cunning and disciplined hand.

The achievement soars. He himself has spoken of Donne and Landor, but in the long avenue of English a higher light must fall on him, and that is the paradox of his fame.

One may not speak of him as Yeats the English poet. He is Yeats the Irish poet. His place in world literature is inseparable from Ireland, by his own choice half a century ago. That choice will be as imperishable as his fame, and his fame will be as imperishable as the English language. It is a greater eminence than a hill above Florence, or the dome of St. Paul's.

YEATS IS IRISH

Since he uses the English language it is true that he, like Walt Whitman or Emerson or Edgar Allan Poe, gives himself the great tradition of English poetry. But what, after all, has the English tradition made of Whitman? The words are English, more or less, but the spirit is vastly removed. Whitman uses English but is American. So Yeats is Irish.

As a young man he could have elected, like Shaw or Oscar Wilde, to live in England and write out of it. He did not do so. Still plastic, he returned to a country that had no high living tradition of poetry, that had no great public and no special poetry idiom in English.

It is certainly his distinction, in the eyes of the world, that he was the major, the supreme, poet of the so-called Celtic renaissance.

The word was grandiose for a surge of Irish literary activity which took in A. E. Synge, Stephens, Column, Lady Gregory, with a Gaelic annex, which could not span O'Casey, which rolled against and excluded James Joyce. Liam O'Flaherty, all the later novelists, and even George Moore. But there was a defined period of inspiration, dramatic and poetic. It produced one rare critic, John Eglinton. The crest of the movement was Yeats

In its essence it was a romantic movement. There was a touch of comedy, which means domestication, but the young Yeats was far from comedic. His world was out of joint. His imagination starved in the modern city. He was called back to Ireland by the voice of Connacht, the voice of the folk, speaking the Irish language.

Elsewhere in Europe a generation weary of its own soul and its own cities yearned for themes that were made alive for it by meditative scholars who went from history to prehistory, who examined old races and lisped in old languages, using science as a Jacob's ladder. The Celts had become reputed as spiritual, through Renan, Matthew Arnold, York Powell. Theirs was a glamorous past, laden with memory, noble in defeat, with gleams of a pagan heaven. It was not Rossetti's world, or Swinburne's, or even William Blake's

It was a paler, dreamier vision, with other holy books, in which a lovelorn poet moved at first in the country people's fancies, and then captured a faery that was his own incomparable mood.

The terms of it were sufficiently vague to answer every need of his excluding sensitiveness. He was almost Druidic. His plays, timeless and without vulgarity, had a necromantic cadence. His many lyrics, limpid, faint with ecstasy, were poised on a shore lapped by eternity, and Celtic twilight dimmed this wavering shore. His words were steeped in that personal intensity which is the poet's gift of himself, yet modulated in an aristocratic idiom.

A POET OF SENSIBILITY.

No troubadour could have been more elusive. It was an emphasis at the other extreme from Ibsen in the theatre or so it seemed. It was a different music from the biblical banjo of Kipling, a different responsibility from Matthew Arnold's "criticism of life," a revolt unlike Ernest Dowson's or Rimbaud's. Only Maurice Maeterlinck, Yeats's contemporary, a fellow symbolist and mystic, was equally mysterious, until stung by the bee

The response to Yeats before the War was spread wide. As science took away the happy certitudes of the Fathers, and relaxed the rope-lines of conduct, the imagination still asked for asylum, and so did the affections. Yeats gave refuge to a nostalgic world. He was a poet of sensibility a wind in the reds, but his was not nature moralised, it was nature spiritualised, with good and evil as forces outside conduct, perilous to ignore and often tragic to evoke. A return to magic had linked him with the romantic impulse of a hundred years before: he led to vision by moonlit ways heard voices and lifted the veil.

The place in world literature of such sensitive introspection cannot be denied. It is not the sunlit place that is given to the literature of generous attachment, but it is perhaps more secure because it depends less on easy community than on the final delicacies of self-asorption and man's last loyalty—to himself.

But Yeats has had two great loves; his love of Ireland, and his love of words. What makes him universal in the English language is the beauty of his line.

If one goes back today in English, to the sixteenth-century poets, one is surprised by the great number of poets whose ear was in tune. Men caught poetry in the air. But only those who fused this happy expressiveness in the fire of their being, who gave it their own anguish of conviction, stir in us the last delight and the last assent.

It is this power that Yeats possessses. He has been a crucible, the crucible of an art. This is his great achievement: he has achieved Yeats. Just as perfection in a rose can only be conveyed in terms of itself, so this quality of Yeats inhabits his line as something so delicate, so personal, as to dissolve when touched.

In its excess it was dove grey and pearl grey, a breath on shadowy waters. In its essence, especially since the War, it is no longer a medium of formal beauty, but, like Beethoven's later sonatas, a mobile medium in which the warmth and impress of mood are communicable, subtle as a pang of light shot by a sun through clear water and quivering to the last drop of the whole versatile medium itself.

By this palpitation Yeats is all there. At first he had an instrument a little archaic, a conscious touch, a remoteness of gesture. He is still Yeatsian, but the sensitiveness has become virile and inclusive.

THE MYSTIC

This enlargement of the theme has been the most Irish thing Yeats has done. The Irish think that they love goodness more than the English and truth more than the French, but it is probable that neither their hearts nor their heads make them capable of evolution so much as their nerves.

It is true that the only Irishman in Shakespeare is a fire-eater and lout, but the essential fineness of the Irish is a nervous fineness, and beauty is its ultimate vindication. Yeats's destiny was to refine, to elude mad abstractions and microscopic triumphs precocity and ingenuity to arrive by passion and intellect at a larger fidelity to his tremulous self. This self, sheathed at first in nationalism and the esoteric like a fruit that must expose its juices, at last is exposed still fresh and ripe, untouched by the mere commerce of years.

Had Yeats been educated in a grand tradition had Coole been at Weimar, he could have been our Goethe. As it is, the world knows him as Ireland's national poet, the one Irishman who has given form to its lyric and lyric to its theatre. He has spread his dreams under Ireland's feet. May she tread softly.

MURDERED TWENTY WOMEN

Russia's "Landru" Sings Hymns Before Death

Russia's "Landru," an engineer named Ivan Malishev, was executed at Kharkov last month for the murder of twenty women.

In the United States a mother and son were hanged for the murder of the woman's brother for £400; and three machine-gun terrorists found guilty of murder, and a negro accused of an attempted criminal assault on a white woman went to the electric chair.

The long series of crimes of Russia's "Landru" was discovered only last November. He promiscuously attacked women and, after assaulting them, killed them.

The double execution of a mother and son at Georgetown, Delaware, is believed to be the first in modern times. Both sang hymns in their death cell before execution.

They were Mrs. May Carey (52) and her son, Howard (27). The murder, committed eight years ago, remained an unsolved mystery until Mr. Carey's youngest son, Laurence, was arrested a few months ago on a housebreaking charge and confessed.

Another son, James, was implicated in the murder charge, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

HECTIC DRINKING PARTIES

The trio of machine-gun terrorists who died in the electric chair at Boston, Mas. were the brothers Millen and their accomplice, Abe Faber, found guilty of the murder of two policemen during a bank hold-up last year.

It was the first triple execution in Massachusetts since that of Sacco, Vanzetti and Madeiros in 1927.

Murten, Millen and his 19-year-old wife, Norma, the daughter of a clergyman, led a brief but hectic life of drinking parties and robberies.

The wife has been sentenced to imprisonment as an accessory in the double murder.

The attempted criminal assault for which the negro, Thiumond Harris died at Columbia, South Carolina, was alleged to have been made on a 68-year-old woman.

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Crusade Against Tropical Diseases

Hamburg Tropical Institute And Hospital Carry On Research And Relief Work Of World-Wide Importance

(From A Correspondent).

The Tropical Institute of Hamburg a Connecting Ling with the World-Foreign Doctors trained.

The Tropical Institute of Hamburg is conspicuously located on the hill overlooking that part of the harbour where the big liners berth close to the marine Observatory and the Navigation School. Professor Muhlene, the Director, was kind enough to give us half an hour of his precious time. More he could not spare since his patients in the adjoining hospital needed him. Yes, there is a hospital in conjunction with the Institute the world famous hospital for Tropical Diseases where patients from all and remotest corners of the earth have been treated. . and cured but for a few exceptions where treatment came too late and the best doctors could be of no avail.

In Professor Muhlens' room a kaleidescopic freeze meets the eye on which a motley array of diagrams and colour enlargements giving a most excellent and comprehensive idea of the parasites and their hosts are to be seen.

The Anopheles of fame seemed well satisfied to be the transmitter of Malaria in company with lice, the carriers of petechial and other fevers. The Amoeba causing dysentery is shown alongside a fellow microscopic organism causing the disease known in India as Kalazar. On the wall opposite we discover the flagellate parasite causing sleeping sickness. Other Protozoans and protoplasmic micro-organism complete the picture in which rats also figure as carrier host of various dangerous illnesses such as bubonic plague, etc. "It is easier" says Professor Muhlens by way of explanation indicating the series, "to show inquiring visitors by means of these diagrams what the various parasites and disease carriers praying on humanity look like."

CO-OPERATING WITH REST OF WORLD.

The Director went on to outline in detail the many-sided interests of the Institute. "It is little more than 35 years," he said, "That the life history and method of infection of Malaria, still the most devastating of all tropical sicknesses, is known. And far more recent the discovery which led to an efficacious remedy against sleeping sickness. . and what a difference between then and now."

The tropics have been divested of many of the attendant dangers to the European. Only by means of the discovery of suitable remedies and preventives has the opening up of Africa and other tropical regions on a larger scale been made possible. The Tropical Institute at Hamburg worked in co-operation with similar research laboratories throughout the world. "Our various specialists, particularly since the war, have repeatedly been welcome guests in distant countries, and several Governments, notably of the South American republics, have in generous manner provided us, in a sense, with the working basis which was lacking to us through the loss of our colonies." Professor Muhlens went on to say that the Governments and Scientific Institutions in the Argentine, Venezuela, Mexico, Guatemala, Brazil, China and other countries were glad to have the German scientists work in their respective countries.

Again and again members of the Hamburg Institute have been called to distant countries to investigate certain less known diseases or epidemics threatening the health of whole populations, and to combat or at least find some means of retarding the spread. "These journeyings very often bring us into touch with fellow countrymen living abroad and it is a pleasure to find how these isolated Germans cling to the sentiments of the blood."

"Please Professor, teli us something of the success of the efforts made by the Institute in tropical zones!"

MAKING TROPICS HABITABLE.

At the moment we would be pleased to participate in the campaign to inhibit the Malaria scourge which is now rampant in Ceylon and certain parts of Africa. But let me indicate a few of the positive results of recent years. By means of untiring efforts it has been possible to render the dreaded Malaria practically harmless to Europeans. In fact, most of the parasites causing so-called tropical diseases and their intermediate and final hosts are now known to science giving the foundation to a search for the necessary preventives and methods of extermination.

Quinine and Plasmoquinine are taken against Malaria. However, if the white man thinks he can go to Africa or South America and leave his mosquito net at home, he is making a big mistake. Without a mosquito net any quinine prohylastic is half the job. Experience has shown too that it is useless to take quinine now and again. It must be taken regularly on certain fixed days and slipping a "quinine day" may result in an attack.

Latterly, by co-operating with the German pharmaceutical industry, two new remedies have been produced which enable a radical cure for Malaria. These two substances known as "Plamochin" and "Atebrin," taken in conjunction, are proving a boon.

The German discovery of synthetic production of Plasmochin independently of quinine bark, moreover, is big step forward which will benefit all colonising peoples in the campaign against this all prevalent fever.

Its three forms, that is the asexual, sexual and encysted stages of Malaria, tropica are rendered innocuous by the two new remedies. Plasmochin has the advantage over quinine in being efficacious against the sexual forms so that the risk of transmission by the Anopheles from an infected to an uninfected person is eliminated. Atebrin which affects all three stages is a gift of German science to the world.

Another tropical fever into which the patient relapses at regular intervals which is transmitted by ticks and lice has been found to be curable by Salvarsan, another product of German science.

"What research work is at present being carried on" we asked, "and what are your plans for combatting tropical ills?"

"Our chief object was and is the campaign against specific tropical diseases in these Zones. Our main aim will always be prevention and cure. For this reason I like to have some member of the Institute go out and study conditions on the spot as well as at home here in the laboratories."

There is a daily influx of inquiries by letter as well as by telephone requesting special information, instructions and the like. In the same way, that is by letter and by phone, the inquiries are attended to. Once, in fact, strict treatment during the illness of a leading South American personality was requested and given by phone.

25,000 PATIENTS FROM ALL COUNTRIES.

Professor Muhlens then took us for a glimpse into the adjoining "Tropical Hospital." Up-to-date equipment greets the discerning eye and we learn that patients from all corners of the globe congregate here for treatment and that Germans coming home from abroad with some latent diseases, also seek shelter here. 25,000 members of all nations and races have been treated and cured within the walls of the Tropical Hospital at Hamburg.

The Tropical Institute also trains doctors from foreign climes in the vagaries of and special methods incident to the treatment of tropical disease—often at the very last minute—feel courses in tropical medicine are held German and Spanish, the latter being availed of by numerous doctors of Spanish and Portuguese speaking countries. 1934 was a record year since the inauguration of the Institute both for visiting doctors as well as patients.

Such is the work of the Hamburg Tropical Institute with its hospital. The activities are carried on quietly and without ceremony, a veritable boon and a blessing to man.

AMERICAN DOCTORS TO STUDY BIRTH CONTROL

At Albany, New York, the House of Delegates of the Medical Society of the State of New York, representing 14,000 physicians, adopted a resolution urging the American Medical Association to make a study of birth control, and its related problems.

The action is significant, because this was the first body of organized medicine of such size and importance to recommend official medical recognition of the birth-control problem. The resolution was introduced by Dr. George W. Kosmak of New York City.

On hearing of the action, the Women's Medical Society of New York State, holding its meeting simultaneously in Albany, sent to their colleagues "unanimous and hearty endorsements."

MEAT DIET & CHRONIC HEADACHES

Fifteen hundred physicians and psychiatrists recently met at at Washington to consider the increase in mental and nervous disorders. Epilepsy was a chief topic. In the past many types of treatment have been suggested for this fit-producing disease, from glandular operations to lifting a portion of the skull.

Physicians attending the meeting of the American Psychiatric Association were inclined to blame too great pressure of fluid on the brain, both in epilepsy, and migraine, a kind of chronic headache. Special diet was suggested as a means of diminishing the attacks.

Dr. Eugene Foldes of New York, found a meat-rich diet helped many kinds of chronic headaches, and in epilepsy, "a response was manifested in all cases, either complete disappearances of attacks or decreases in severity."

A MEDICAL MIRACLE

Five-year-old Audrey Brown, just operated upon for double mastoiditis at Owen Sound, Ontario, lay white and still. Her heart had stopped. She was not breathing. To all appearances she was dead. Dr. A. F. Laird, Owen Sound physician, examined her. Into his mind flashed recollection of a similar case he had read about, in which life had been restored by injection of adrenalin into the heart.

Hurriedly he injected [illegible] drops. Audrey gasped; drew breath. The physician and nurses commenced well-known resuscitation methods; the child was revived. "Greatest thrill of my entire medical career," confided Doctor Laird.

NEW VITAMIN

Engaged in some feeding experiments with young chicks, two research workers of the Biochemical Institute of the University of Copenhagen, Dr. H. Dam and F. Schonheyder, discovered a mysterious bleeding-disease which they believed to be due to lack of hitherto unknown vitamin, they reported to "Nature", British scientific magazine.

Fed on hob-liver, or extracts from it, the chicks' blood promptly regained the power of clotting. The Danish investigators believe the factor involved can not be Vitamin. E. and have tentatively named it Vitamin K therey adding a seventh letter to the vitamin-alphabet.

MISUSE OF PLASTIC SURGERY

To Prevent Identification Of Criminals

Remarking faces for appearance's sake has been a growing industry since the War; many a heartache has been eliminated by the surgeon's skill in reducing lumpy noses, removing scars and birthmarks.

But let the surgeon beware of changing the appearance of criminals to make identification difficult. The "G Menn—operatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation—will show no mercy in such cases.

The outstanding instance of plastic surgery to prevent ready identification was that of the late John Dillinger. Fortunately for the law, the attempt failed.

Federal agents recognized him, and brought his career abruptly to an end at Chicago on July 22, 1934. Dillinger had had his face altered, and his finger-prints changed.

In "The Journal of the American Medical Association," J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, remarked contemptuously a fortnight ago that despite the changes, operatives found remaining in the altered finger-print patterns 300 characteristics by which Dillinger's identity could have been established.

He warned surgeons, nevertheless, against performing finger-print operations. No reputable citizen would want such an operation. "It is apparent, therefore, that any practitioner who undertakes to alter finger-print patterns is lending himself to an attempt to defeat justice, and violating the high ethical standards of the profession."

Changing faces is a somewhat different matter: there are many cases where it is of great value to non-criminals. But no surgeon should change a face without preliminary investigation as to the motives of his client.

Warned Mr. Hoover: "In any case falling within the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it promises full . . . investigation with the view to prosecution of irresponsible practitioners who have assisted in altering the appearance of patients whose fugitive status is apparent."—Literary Digest."

Sunday Chronicle

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News From Far & Near

WHY NOT LEGALISE GAMBLING?

Columbia University and Harvard were financed through lotteries, and churches have been built and supported by lottery devices says the Rev. Leon Mr. Birkhead, Pastor of All Souls Unitarian Church, Kansas City, Missouri. He suggests leglized gambling as a preventive of such crazes as the "send-a-dime" chain-letter.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPES

In an explosion in Hong Kong recently, ten workmen were killed. One only escaped. He was blown fifty feet through the air, fell into the sea and swam ashore unhurt. This instance of luck is only one of the extraordinary cases on record. Captain J. H. Hedley, of the Royal Air Force, was thrown out of his 'plane while acting as observer. The machine dived about 300 feet, and when it straightened out he landed on the tail; he had no parachute.

STANDARD SUES STANDARD

The Standard Oil Company of Indiana vs. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey: to the layman this may be a puzzler, but to the Federal District Court at St. Louis, Missouri, it is merely another corporation lawsuit.

Indiana Standard asks the Court to enjoin New Jersey Standard from offering products labelled "Esso" in fourteen States in which the Indiana company does business. For forty years, runs the Indiana firm's plea, the trade-mark "Standard," "Soco," "So," etc., have been its label. Millions have been spent to identify these with the Indiana company, says the plaintiff's brief.

£20,000 COSTS IN LAW SUIT

After a trial which had lasted 35 days, with costs estimated at not less than £20,000 Mr. Justice Eve decided in the Chancery Division in mail week that the Chesham Urban Council had allowed the River Chess to be polluted.

He granted to Lord Chesham and a tenant, Mrs. Irene D. Pender, an injunction restraining the Council from polluting the river by the effluent discharged from their sewage farm at a point where Mrs. Pender held exclusive fishing rights. He also granted an inquiry as to damages.

The Council denied the charges and, alternatively, said that, if the water had been affected, it was from sources unconnected with their sewage farm.

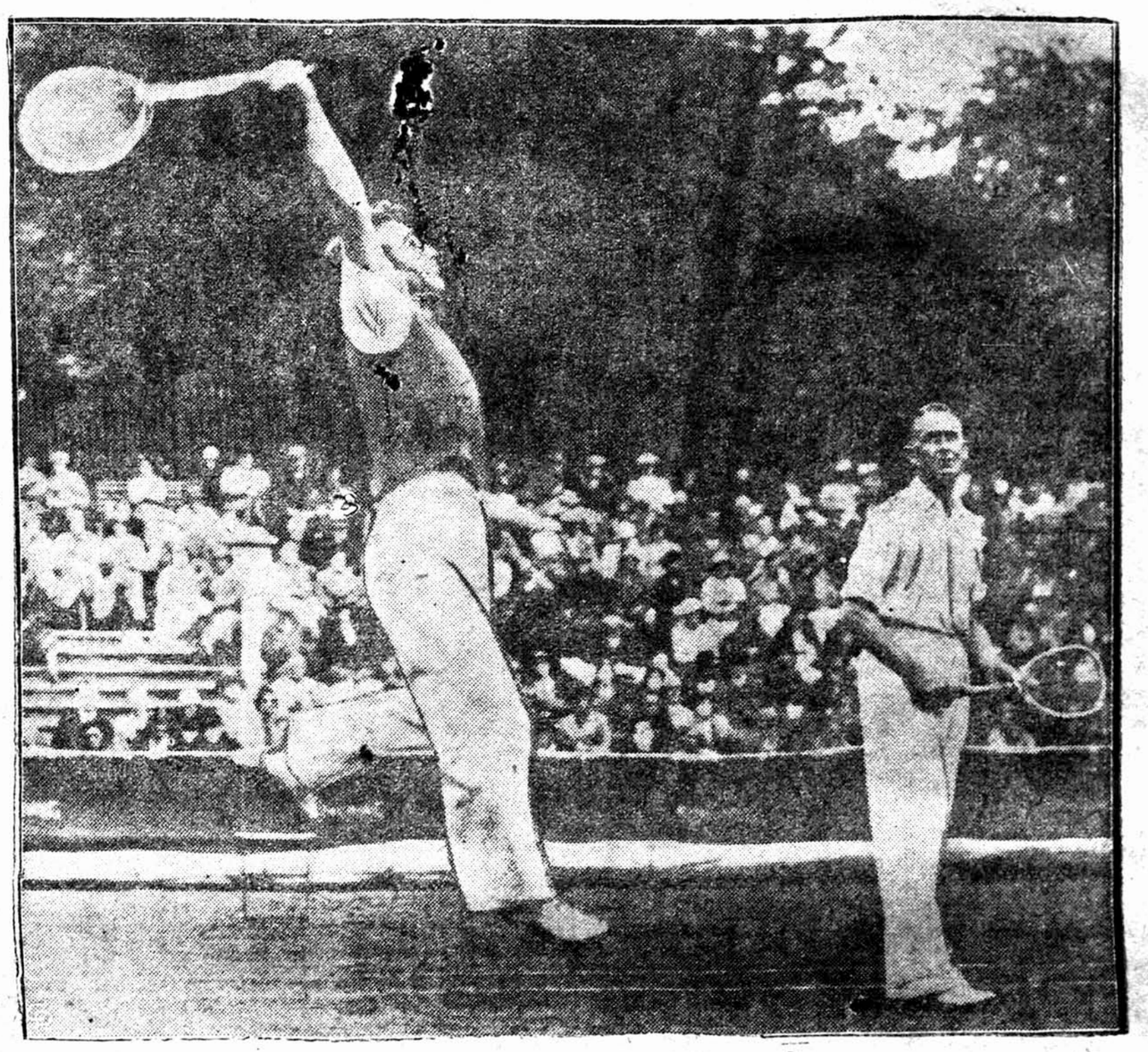
The Council were ordered to pay the costs of the action down to judgment.

'PHONING ROUND THE WORLD

For the first time in history, two men have talked to each other by telephone round the world. They were sitting in a New York building. As they spoke, their voices travelled out of the present into the future, then into the past and back into the present, bridging a total distance of 23,000 miles. The call lasted fifteen minutes. Reception was instantaneous and every word distinct.

Britain assisted in the success of this remarkable feat. The call was first received by the International Telephone Exchange in London, which transferred it by cable to Amsterdam; from there it was transmitted by radio to Java, thenon to San Francisco by, radio, and so to New York. A P.O. official estimates that such a call would, if made commercially, cost £25 for three minutes.

AUSTRALIANS SHOW GOOD TENNIS FORM



Jack Crawford (right), of Australia, one of the world's best tennis players, and his partner on the Australian Davis Cup team, Adrian Quist, are pictured in action on the courts. They defeated the New Zealand team of A. C. Stedman and C. E. Malfrey in their first round matches in the 1935 Davis Cup tourney. Crawford and Quist eliminated the New Zealanders from further competition, winning their matches without difficulty. The round was played at Eastbourne, Australia. They then proceeded to France, where they gave an excellent account of themselves in the French hard court contests, winning the doubles title.

INNOCENT MAN GOES OT JAIL

It is no offence under French law to go to prison in place of another man.

This is made clear by the acquittal at Strascourg of an unemployed Alsatian named Goetzinger, accused of having spent five days in prison in place of an innkeeper.

When questioned, Goetzinger explained that he wanted to do the innkeeper a good turn, and then astonished the court by admitting that he had already served a term of imprisonment for the innkeeper a year previously.

On that occasion he was not found out.

Since there is no provision in the French legal code for a case of this kind, Goetzinger has been acquitted.

But the innkeeper will still have to serve his five-day sentence.—

BIGGEST GOLD HUNT

The biggest and best organized gold hunt that the world has ever seen is about to begin. But not one of the hunters will benefit by a single penny! This is because the search for gold is being carried out by the Canadian Government in its desire to make Canada the foremost gold-producing country in the world. At present she is second.

The thousand chosen searchers are geologists, prospectors, engineers and labourers, and they will split up into 180 parties and comb vast tracts of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, and Ontario, a patch of terrirtory 3,000 miles by 1,000. While the Government "teams" will not interfere with the work of bona fide prospectors at present searching for rich veins, the data they gather will be at the disposal of all who desire to propect in the future. for Canada is extremely dissatisfied with her £20.000,000 worth of gold yield each year.

MILK FOR MUNICIPAL CATS

1s. 2d. A Week Spent On "Laurel" And "Hardy"

"To one week's milk for Laurel and Hardy—1s. 2d."

Bingley (Yorks.) District Council solemnly approved this item in their accounts at their monthly meeting.

"Laurel and Hardy" are industrious cats, who have caught so many mice at the St. Ives Municipal golf club-house during the last three months that the Bingley Parks Committee thought they were entitled to have their milk at the Council's expense.

But the proposal to give "Laurel and Hardy" "official status" was not allowed to go unquestioned. With becoming gravity, one of the councillors asked for the assurance of the chairman that these cats were two males, in order "to allay the anxiety of some members that there is going to be a family of cats at St. Ives living out of the rates."

MIDINETTES JEER AT PARIS POLICE

The capital of the world of fashion—from the Rue de la Praix to the Champs Elysees—was thrown into an uproar as police routed a parade by 1,700 striking midinettes who, with much shouting and waving of arms, attempted to picket famed dress making establishments.

The girls have been on strike several weeks, seeking higher wages for their tasks as helpers and delivery messengers for the great modistes and couturieres.

Jeering at policemen who seemed at a loss to know how to handle so many pretty girls, the midinetters marched down the boulevards and entered the fashion district before the gendarmes were able to disperse them by persuasion and a few more-or-less gentle shoves and pushes.

WORLD'S LARGEST CHURCH

The average church might possibly accommodate 1,000 persons; St. Peter's, Home, has a holding capacity of 54,000. This magnificent cathedral, the largest in the world, cost approximately £10,000,000 to build, including all the additions in the seventeenth century. The main construction work extended over a period of 176 years, 1450 to 1626.

The present church stands on the site where Caius Caligula built a circus in the first century; it was used by Nero for spectacles, including the martyrdom of the Christians. The exact spot on which St. Peter was crucified has been preserved throughout the centuries and in the cathedral to-day is marked by an altar.

The simple sanctuary of St. Peter gave place under Constantine the Great to a magnificent basilica in A.D. 323. Twelve years later the church had decayed so much that a plan was conceived to level the old and erect a new one. The original plans for the new building were drawn by Bramante, and later modified by Michael Angelo and others. The following are measurements of the cathedral as it now stands: Nave, 151 ft.; width at entrance, 90ft.; length of transept 451ft.; entire length of basilica, including vestibule, 693ft.; height from pavement of church to summit of cross on lantern, 434ft.; surface area 1,63,182 square feet.

The March Of Science

Television In Germany

Experiments In Transmission By Ultra-Short Waves

(From A Correspondent)

The development of television conducted for more than six years by the German State Post Office in collaboration with the television industry was in the initial years primarily directed towards obtaining a high quality picture by means of the necessary technical devices. They have thus succeeded in obtaining pictures which have 180 lines and a picture frequency of 25 per second. For obtaining analyses of pictures on the side of the transmitter, mechanical appliances are at present being used. On the other hand, at the receiver Braun tubes are being used to a great extent together with separate mechanical devices. The Braun tube developed in stages from the gas tube to the vacuum tube, and various stations are continuing to work along this line.

After relatively satisfactory pictures had been produced in the laboratory with the appliances briefly mentioned above, the centre of gravity of television experiments was transferred to wireless transmission. Here the extremely broad frequency band of 500,000 Herz gave rise to new problems, and necessitated the transfer to ultra-short waves with a wave length under 10 meters. Thanks to the experimental work carried out with ceaseless energy that it was possible in a relatively short tme to construct transmitters for ultra-short waves with an output of several kW. After first of all taking the fundamental measurements with a transmitter in the Central Post Office, it was possible in the course of the last two years to erect a complete ultra-short wave transmitting station for television.

It consists of a telecinematograph and 2 ultra-short wave transmitters, one of which projects the picture and the other gives the sound of the talkie film transmitted. This television transmitting-station will shortly be completed by means of an optical scanning apparatus which is already in course of construction. It will then be possible to reproduce living personss in half-length portraits. Furthermore, the transmitting-station will receive a contrivance for transparent positive transmissions, in order to fulfil, if possible, all programme requirements. It is the intention of the German Post Office to make the Berlin-Witzleben station a model one, and to use the experience gathered there in the further development of the German television transmitting system.

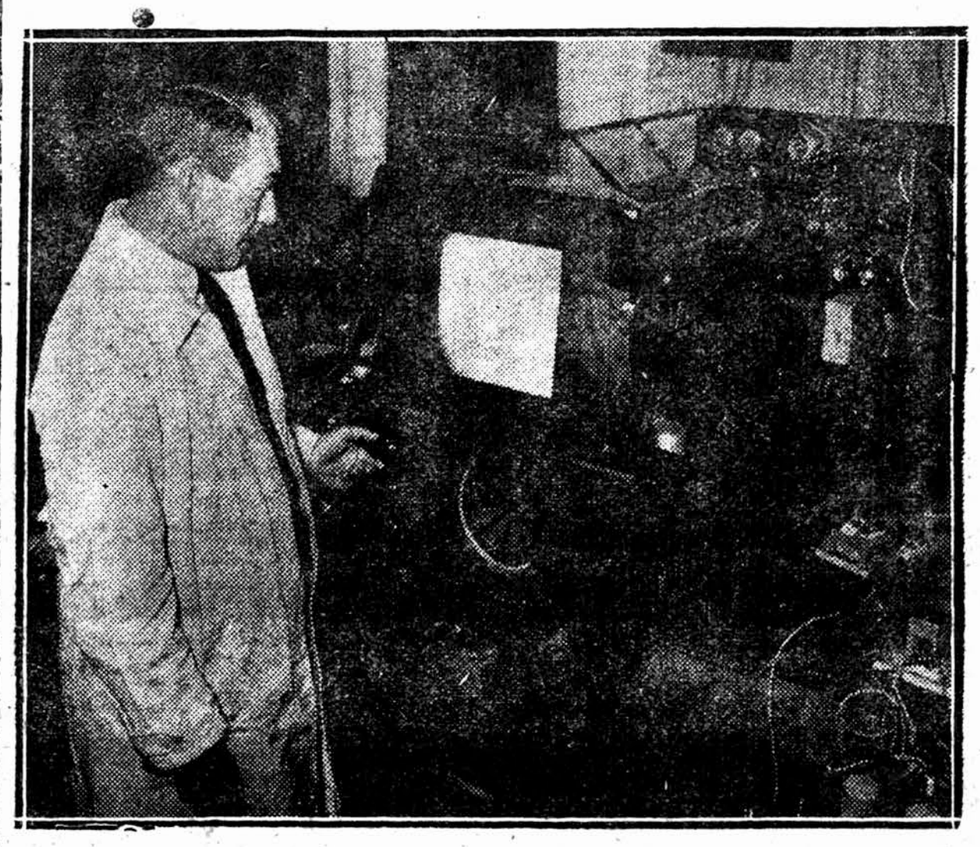
For some time talkie films have been regularly transmitted by the ultra-short wave transmitters in Berlin-Witzleben. They make it possible for the television industry in general and the participating authorities to test the television receivers. In the case of these receivers, they are at present working principally in the electric part with heterodyne reception

NET-WORK OF STATIONS

In order to be clear as to how the individual transmitters of the future German television transmitting system will be distributed over the country, and how many transmitters will have to be installed in order to provide the whole country with television, it was necessary first of all to examine the range of the ultra-short waves used. The German Post Office has already undertaken thorough investigations in this connection, the reliability of which is being constantly improved by taking measurements. In general these range measurements have shown that within the field of vision the law of I|r applies. Beyond the field of vision the exponential law applies, but with a high damping factor By using strong transmitters, however, it is possible to obtain field strength at the receiver far exceeding the range of vision. In order to obtain as wide a range as possible, and thereby to increase the range of the individual transmitters, it is necessary to place the aerial as high as possible.

At the transmitting-station in Berlin the two aerials for picture and sound transmissions are consequently placed on the top of the broadcasting station, whereas the transmitters themselves are placed in the neighbouring exhibition hall. For the reasons stated above, it is recommended that further transmitters installed within the Reich should be placed if possible on high mountains In order, however, to examine the range possibilities of a new transmitter before construction, the German Post Office has decided to order a transportable ultra-short wave transmitter with accessory television appliance. This television transmitter will be placed at such points in Germany, where especially favourable range possibilities are to be expected. The Brocken has been chosen as the best place, as owing to its height it will probably be possible to televise the towns of Hannover, Kassel, Erfurt, Magdeburg, etc., through a single ultra-short wave transmitting-station. If the expectations based on the experiments made up till now at a transmitting station on the Brocken are fulfilled, then a fixed transmitter will be installed there, whereas the transportable one can then be erected at other places in Grrmany, in order to obtain the most favourable range conditions

The reception experiments made up till now on the Brocken have shown that it is possible there to receive the television transmissions from Berlin-Witzleben. This gives the possibility of controlling the Brocken transmitter from Berlin.



Latest Television apparatus i n test under the laboratories in Germany.

SPIDERS AND STARS

Spiders' webs have many uses, without them astronomers would find it harder to make accurate observations. The eyepieces of their telescopes are marked into sections by very fine lines, which are really pieces of web held in place by spots of varnish. Webs are used because it is impossible to have finer as well as equally distinct lines by any other method. There are other uses, too, for webs.

An instrument maker in York employs a man specially to collect spiders and webs. Only a special kind of spider is caught, the "eperira drademata," which is usually found on gorse bushes and has a cross on its back. The spiders are made to wind their webs on special forks, each insect winding about forty feet before the supply gives out. These webs are used in the manufacture of the most delicate types of scientific instruments.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS

Electrically-heated vegetable beds have been pronounced a great success in Erfurt, Germany. Wires were laid 1ft. bneath the surface of the soil, and radishes, lettuces and tomatoes have responded to the artificial warmth with splendid results.

* * * *

A radio firm in Washington has introduced a novel bandit alarm. A bandit enters a bank flourishing a revolver, whereupon the cashier, simulating cowardice, pushes over a pile of coins, which he offers to the marauder. The action releases an automatic switch held down by the coins, sets a miniature radio transmitter in operation, and warns all police cars in the vicinity.

* * * *

An electrical device for eliminating the possibility of doubtful line decisions in lawn tennis tournaments has been invented by Mr. Jack Leavold, of Egham. His idea is to electrify the lines of the court in such a way that when a ball strikes the line it will cause a lamp to glow on the umpire's chair.

* * * *

With a dial thirty feet in diameter, a huge clock is being erected at the Rand Airport, Johannesburg. It will be let into the ground so that its face will be visible from the air, and the works will be contained in a subterranean chamber.

WONDER CLOCKS

As a result of twelve years' painstaking labour, Lieut.-Commander R. T. Gould has restored John Harrison's five famous marine chronometers to working order. These intricate, beautifully fashioned timepieces are the only machines in the world which do not require constant oiling. The reason is that the lignum vital, of which the surfaces of their bearings are made, is an exceptionally heavy timber which even after 200 years' use still retains its natural grease.

So prized were these clocks in the early days of navigation that Captain Cook was proud to use a duplicate one of his round-the-world voyage. Two of the chronometers now belong to Greenwich Observatory; the Science Museum has two others; and the fifth occupies a treasured niche in the hall of the Clockmakers' Company. For his invention, Harrison, a Yorkshire carpenter, received a Government reward of £20,000.

DEATH-SPRAYS
Horrors Of Next War

The probable effect of an aerial gas attack on civilian populations was described by Mr. J. Davidson Pratt in a lecture to the British Science Guild last month.

He pointed out that if people panic and lose their moral the results might well be disastrous.

"This they are very likely to do," said Mr. Pratt, "if they have not been properly instructed in the scheme of defence and the nature of the menace."

Mr. Pratt said that with gases of the vesicant or blistering type, such as mustard gas, which burned the skin and any other part of the body with which they came in contact, protection for the whole body was required.

These gases were liquids with high boiling points, and could be sprayed from aircraft from practically any height to fall like rain on the ground.

With mustard gas, when the contamination was heavy, it might take days under cool weather conditions before all the liquid had evaporated and contaminated objects were safe to handle.

He contended that there should be in every house, office or building a gas-protected room or rooms in which the occupants could remain until the all-clear signal was given.

"There will naturally have to be some provision in the way of public gas-proof shelters for people caught in the streets," said Mr. Pratt.

The key-men in any system of gas defence would have to be the "gas detectors." Their job would be, to visit bombed areas immediately after attack, and decide whether the area needed decontamination.

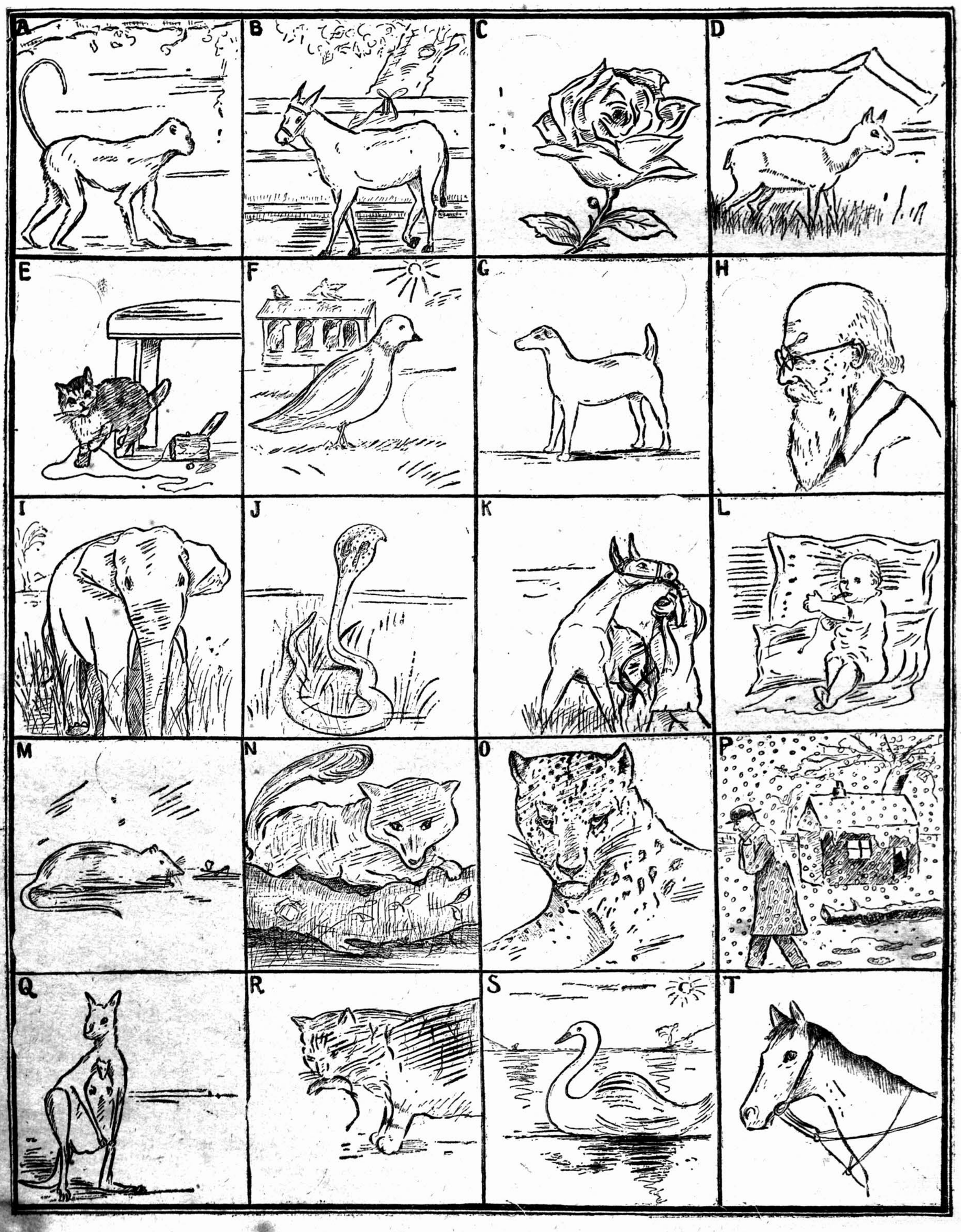
The rarefied air of high altitudes has a strange effect on the minds of mountain climbers. They not only experience difficulty in remembering what they are doing, but sometimes have hallucinations which cause them to descend the mountain while believing they are still going upward.

DEAFNESS!

Partial or total and complicated with other troubles cured radically with easy home treatment. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Particulars on request.
RONTGEN, Saguna, Bengal
B.B.A.

SYMBOLS
Competition

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200



SYMBOLS COMPETITION

(Continued)

In this interesting Competition you are asked to find out what each of the illustrations represents or signifies and to make matters easy a list of the exact number of clues is given at the foot. For instance Gray Hairs generally signify wisdom so selecting No. 3 from the clues we put it against "H" in the coupon.

Similarly in common parlance we say "white as snow." So No. 11 of the clues goes against "P" in the coupon. Easy, isn't it? now fill in the rest and send as many solutions as you like together with 8 annas for each entry carefully observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under :—

A. HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may if they so wish hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 10-30 a.m to 6-30 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST & MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our office address : Competition Manager, "Red House" 140, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office.)

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706 (Seven hundred and six) G. P. O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 10th July 1935, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle," Sunday Edition : the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 21st July 1935.

LIST OF CLUES

1. Obstinate.
2. Bounding.
3. Wisdom.
4. Playful.
5. Baby Carrier.
6. Friendship.
7. Swift.
8. Faithful.
9. Dangerous.
10. Destructive.
11. White.
12. Wily.
13. Useful.
14. Sagacious.
15. Innocent.
16. Sly.
17. Love.
18. Treacherous.
19. Silly.
20. Graceful.

ENTRY COUPON.

Illustrations.	No. of Clues.
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	3
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	11
Q	
R	
S	
T	

Name .....

.....

Address .....

.....

Please write Name and Address in Block Letters.

Closing Date 10th *July* 1935.

Irish Free State Honours Dead Author

All-Irish Ceremony At Unveiling Of Statue Of Padhraic O Conaire At Galway

Before a great hosting of Gaels on June 9, Mr. de Valera, President of the Irish Free State, unveiled in Galway, the memorial statue of Padhraic O Conaire, the noted Irish writer.

Irish only was used at the ceremony. Irish, too, was the language heard among the gathering, a large contingent of which were from the Gaeltacht, says the "Irish Press."

After the unveiling ceremony hundreds of people including many speakers from the Gaeltacht congregated in the Square where a piper played Irish airs and as is the custom in the Gaeltacht a ring was formed and young men, wearing the homespuns of Connemara, danced traditional dances amid the applause of the bystanders.

Padhraic O Domhnallain, delivering the memorial oration in Irish said that O Conaire was a creative writer, a master in the study of character who sought for striking antithesis. He possessed a vivid imagination and an incredible facility of production. He expressed a certain modernity of thought which individualises him and plants him in the garden of world literature.

Prior to unveiling the memorial, Mr. de Valera, who was received with great applause, delivered a speech in Irish.

LIFE OF THE PEOPLE.

Mr. de Valera said that O'Conaire had no equal as a storyteller during his life, and since his death none had excelled him. Like Pearse, he understood how to write short stories, and he had left behind him hundreds of such of every mood. Some of them referred to Nationality and the struggle for freedom, but the majority of them dealt with the life of the ordinary people. It was not the quality of his stories that he (Mr. de Valera) had in mind so much as his wonderful loyalty to the language.

He had played a man's part to propagate the language and had taught it in London. When he had learned the craft of writing he left English and wrote in the language of his father.

For gold or silver he would not write in the language of the foreigner. As long as Irish lived the fame and renown of Padhraic O. Conaire would survive.

After the ceremony. Mr. Isaac O Conaire, brother of the author, thanked Mr. de Valera on behalf of the O Conaire family for performing the ceremony.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

We never feel to be at such a far off distance as that, from each other! Although so very far, how near yet we are....

We were introduced to each other ten years back. And all these ten years we have shared each other's joys and sorrows like real sisters and brothers: Mrs. Mary Brotherton and I.

During this course, I got married, and she got married too. I got a child, and she also has got two children. And, now, even the children are getting to be friendly with each other.

It is a fact. We have not seen each other face to face in flesh and blood. All the same, we have always felt each other's presence, sought advice at the time of difficulties, and also kept each other's wishes, even if it has become necessary to sacrifice one's own desires some time!

* * * *

ONE OF THE LUCKIEST

Of course, there is another sister of mine—my elder sister, with whom my connections grew just as we came in contact with each other more and more. And now, perhaps, we feel for each other more than even our relatives may be doing.

Actually, for the sake of my good, she has commanded me at occasions to follow such and such right path. And knowing that she does all this for my good, I willingly obey her.

Wealth is not the question. We may be poor as far as these riches of the world are concerned. But really, many a time I have considered myself to be one of the luckiest persons...For, indeed, is not this love of a sister and a brother the greatest riches I should feel proud of!

When there is sombody to sympathise with you at the time of your failings—when there is somebody to give you solace at the time you feel pensive—when there is some one who cares for you at the time when all others have left—would you not feel rewarded enough for all that and all that?

At least when I get a soothing letter, saying, "Brother, how do you do?"—and, "Brother, I am ready to help you"—I feel I have no troubles whatever in this world and all is so pleasant and nice. Thus can our sorrows be safely drowned—and thus do we attain greatest bliss—often dreamt of only by others....

* * * *

EVER HEARD OF SUCH FRIENDSHIP

I was speaking of the lady who is in England. Now you will ask how our connections grew?

Ten years back—all of a sudden, one day I got a letter from her, introducing herself to me and asking me if I would be willing to discuss things and exchange views with her.

I readily consented. And slowly and slowly we began to feel as if she was not in England—but we both were here in India, which she considers now to be her own real Home....

* * * *

A LOVELY HOLIDAY

Only the other day, she wrote a lovely letter to little Sheila, and I think it will be worth-while reproducing the same here.

Dear Shiela,

Last night we returned home from Grange where we have all been having a lovely holiday—Sheila and Pleasance and their Daddy too.

Here we dug the sand castles and fed the ducks and other water fowl in the Park. We went to Lake Windermere and sailed eight miles up the lovely lakes in a motor boat (where Seagrave, the racing motorist, lost his life in trying to make a world record for speed about a year ago), and climbed the fells looking for birds' nests (not to hurt them of course), and plants and flowers that we do not see at home.

We did not bathe in the sea though; the children wanted to every day—we never had a really warm day and I did not want Pleasance to get a chill.

One day on Yewbarrow Crag we were sheltering by an old wall from the heavy rain. And looking over the wall we saw a flock of sheep huddled against the other side and sheltering too; so we recited together a lovely poem by Blake:—

Little Lamb who made thee?
Dost thou know who made thee?

We have taken one or two snaps and if they come out alright will send them along. I am feeling better again, my dear. And Sheila and Pleasance are fine. They want me to tell you that they are going to the Zoo at Manchester next week to see the animals.

Love to you all.

Auntie Mary.

This is little Florie, aged 15 months only. She isn't afraid to jump as the upper left hand photo shows, nor is she loath to climb a 60-degree angle slide when she knows there is a cookie at the top. At the right she is holding on to a bureau top—a breathless moment . . but no casualties! Good training—don't you agree?

HAVE PEN FRIENDS

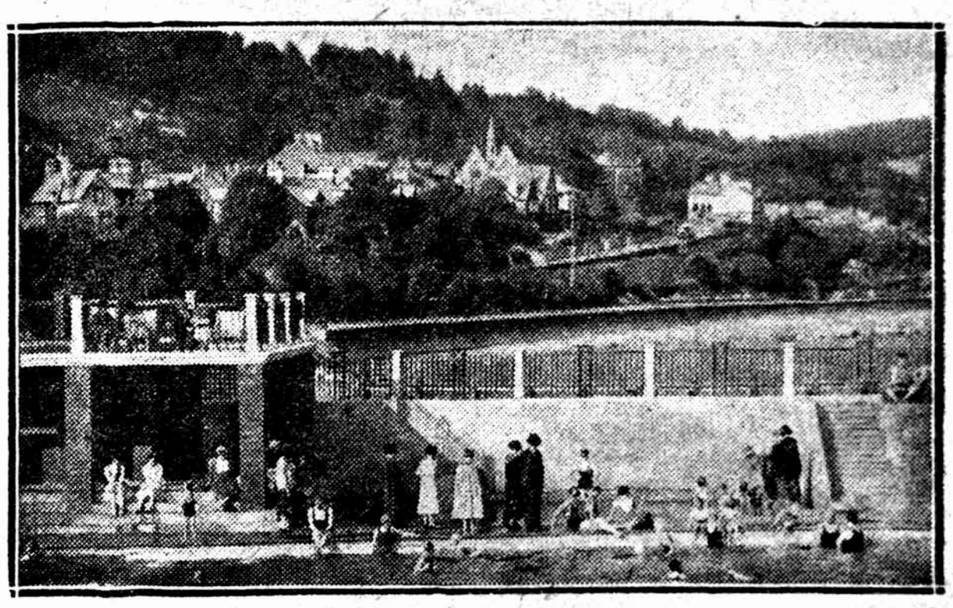
This reminds me . . .

Why, speak of such distant things as these? Are we not, as a matter of fact, getting to be each other's friends only through the letters, at present!

At least I have always considered you as my own dear sisters and brothers. And I have always felt that you have the same consideration for me and for every one, who has been enrolled in our Brotherhood——Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association.

Of course, there are so many advantages of promoting this pen-friendship . . . I have described some in my previous letters, I have told you some today, and I will relate some more hereafter. . .

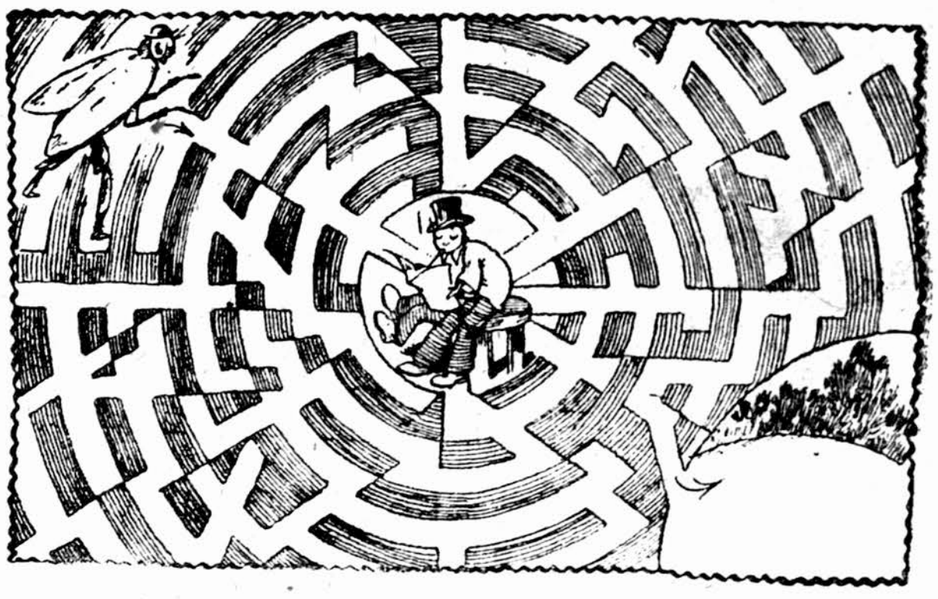
The New Park, Grange-over-sands.



Grange-over-sands from the Bathing Pool.

By way explanation, let me just inform you that her first child's name also is Sheila, and Pleasance is her another child. The two pictures of Granee appearing here were amongst about half a dozen that she sent to our Sheila as a memento of her visit to that place.

THE SPIDER AND THE FLY.—A JOLLY GAME FOR YOU.



One day Freddy Fly went for a walk, but as he got near the park he saw that Sammy Spider had built his house right in his way. Sammy was busy reading his paper in his parlour, and didn't notice how Freddy got past him and into the park. Can you find how he did it, without crossing any lines, and keeping to the path?

Why not some of you actually start writing to each other? I have provided you with ample addresses already. Still, if you have not had the chance to come across them, you can write to me, and I will introduce you to one.

But please, only those can become pen-friends through the Balkan-ji-Bari, who have joined this Children's Association. So, those who wish to take this advantage through our Association will do good to enroll themselves in the Brotherhood first.

* * * *

DING DONG, BELL

(By Kate Stevens).

Ding, dong, bell,
Pussy looks a swell!
What makes her so?
Do you want to know?
She's been rubbing might and main
To get herself all clean again.

Ding, dong, bell,
Now, can you tell
Why we should not buy for her
A vacuum cleaner for her fur?
She can use it every day
And then she'll have more time for play.

* * * *

AND LIMERICKS

(By Langford Reed).

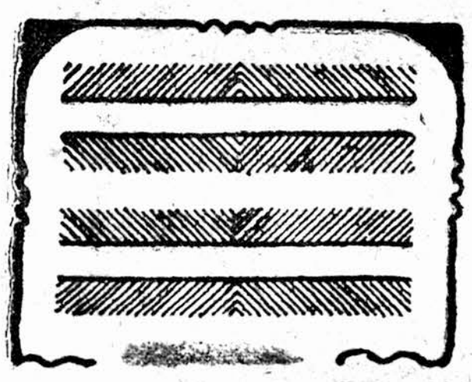
There was a small maiden named *Maggie,*
Whose dog was enormous and shaggy;
The front end of him
Looked fierce and grim,
But the tail end was friendly and waggy.

There was a young fellow named Ben,
Who kept an intelligent hen;
He took it to school.
Where it sat on a stool
And did simple sums with a pen.

* * * *

ARE THEY STRAIGHT?

I am sure you will be able to catch your friends with this. Cut out the little picture and paste it on card. Then say to your friends: "Do you think these lines are straight?"



"Of course not", they will probably reply. "Anyone can see they are not."

To prove that they are wrong, take a ruler and measure them. They will then see that in each set the lines are exactly parallel, although one set looks as if the lines go closer in the centre, while the other set looks as if the lines are farther apart in the centre.

THE OPTIMISTS

THE PESSIMISTS

* * * *

HAVE YOU EVER

—heard of elephants that live in the sea? Though these animals are called sea-elephants, they are not true elephants, but are the largest of what are called fin-footed animals. They are sometimes twenty feet long and weigh two tons! They have very large appetites and will devour forty pounds of fish a day! Yet they are said to be able to fast for three months at a time.

—realized how wonderful our skin is? When we look at our skin we cannot see the hundreds of tiny holes, or pores. through which perspiration comes, but they are there all the same. Yet when we have a bath or a bathe, the water does not soak through these pores into our bodies. In other words, though full of holes our skin is watertight!

—known that the principal of the Takada Girls' School in Niigata Prefecture sent 800 letters written by his pupils to girls in the United States. As a result this educator has received 1.000 replies, all expressing admiration for Japan. The principal found these epistles excellent material for instruction, and 400 letters are to be selected to be used in the school as a text book.

EVER KNEW THIS

(Sent By Bro. P. D. Darney)

Why is a violin unlike a ban? Because it never takes its note back.

Why are watches like grasshoppers? Because they move by springs.

When is a tennis ball like a fish? When it is in a net.

Why is the history of England like the monsoon? Because it is full of "reins."

When does a lady knit without using knitting needle? When she knits her brows

What is that you cannot hold ten minutes, althought it is as light as feather? Your breath.

What is the difference between a pin and a book? One has a head and the other a "tale"

What is that which everyone wishes to have and which everyone wishes to get rid of directly he obtains it? A good appetite.

By what process could you make tea table into food? If you take away the 't' it would be eatable.

Why is the letter 'I' like Delhi? Because it is the Capital of India.

Which is the letter you don't find in the alphabet? The one that you drop in the post box.

* * * *

SOME MORE RIDDLES

(Sent By Bro. G. N. Gothalwal)

What always changes from black to red, when you use it? Coal.

What is burnt to keep a Secret?—Sealing Wax.

What English Word contains all the vowels in their correct order?—Abstemious.

What can you keep after giving? —A Word.

What station on G.I.P. Railway will run mad if there is no man on it?—Man-mad (Manmad).

How do the bees get rid of their honey?—They cell (sell) it.

What precious stone when beheaded becomes a noble man? —P-earl (Pearl).

Why is the river like an elbow? —Because they both bend.

Which table will not serve your tea-pots on it?—The Time Table.

What Irish man would float in water?—A man.

Why are Delhi and Bombay very unsociable?—Because you will never find them together.

What river in Baveria answers the question, who is there? —Iser (I sir).

Why is the gun like a newspaper?—Because it often gives reports.

What wig will never be worn? —Ear Wig.

* * * *

WERE YOU RIGHT?

Here are the answers to the General Knowledge Questions given above:—

1. A knife. The lanyard is to prevent it from dropping on to other people's heads when he is aloft.

2. They are a Spanish group off the N.W. coast of Africa.

3. We yawn to get more oxygen into our lungs. When we are tired, our rate of breathing slows down, and the oxygen inhaled is insufficent.

4. Soil deposited by the action of water, as at a river mouth.

5. Forty members. A quorum is the number which must be present to transact business.

6. Papyrus. It was made in ancient Egypt from a kind of reed.

7. Fourteen lines.

8. Party wall.

9. About two hundred miles, as far as is known.

10. The Upas-tree, which grows in Java, Malaya, and the Phillippine Islands.

11. A gallon of salt water weighs more than a gallon of fresh by about a quarter of a pound.

* * * *

AND WHAT ELSE?

I have received so many entries for the last competition that it has not been possible for me to examine them all. Entries for the colouring competition one also pouring in. I will announce results of both these competitions and set a new one next week.

Also I have not been able to write up replies to so many letters received during the last week—But they will be found here next Sunday, sure! In the meanwhile, ofcourse, I have despatched certificates to those who have sent the forms filled up, and forms to those who applied for them.

I have another very happy news to tell—specially meant for our Gujarati knowing sisters and brothers. We have arranged to publish our Children's corner in the "Janmabhumi"—Gujarati daily newspaper, in which it will appear regularly hereafter in every Monday's issue: Please look up for the same tomorrow positively.

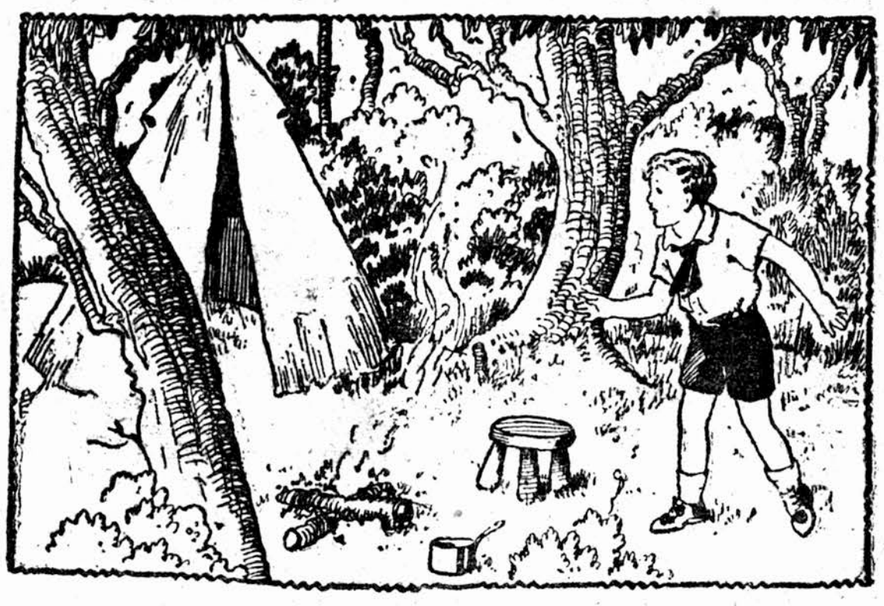
And who have not yet joined Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association? It is certainly worthwhile enrolling yourselves earlier the better! Write for the form and fuller particulars, intimating us of your age, and enclosing a three-piece stamp to cover the postage only to-day.

Please address all your communications directly to the following address: —

DADA—"GULISTAN,"
Khar—Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

CAN YOU FIND VENKAT'S FRIENDS?



"It must be time for tea now!" cried Venkat, as he returned to the camp where he and his nine chums were spending a jolly holiday.
But when he arrived at the tent there was no one to be seen! Venkat was alarmed, until he heard someone laugh, and then he knew they were just hiding from him! All his nine chums are hidden away. Can you find them in the picture?

Ramakrishna Mission

Activities In England

(By An English Helper.)

In September of last year there arrived in England a Swami of the Ramakrishna Mission. Ever since the great Swami Vivekananda visited our land, three times in all, towards the close of last century his desire to start a Vedanta Centre there has ever been remembered by his brother monks, but the time for such an innovation had not appeared ripe.

Recently, however, it had been laid upon the heart of one, Swami Avyaktananda, to face all difficulties, which to any less devoted would appear almost insurmountable, and to gather up whatever threads there might be for commencing work there. He arrived in England one Sunday afternoon in a strange land, unknown, unadvertised and, so far as he knew, almost entirely unsupported. No warning of his coming had been given until he was well on the way to England. The task seemed a big one and any but a stout heart would have shrunk from facing it, for differences in customs and social life alone are vast, particularly to one who has lived the monastic life, to say nothing of lack of finances.

But silently some ground had been prepared for him. Just a few, too, had not forgotten the great name of Vivekananda. Then among some of the deeper thinkers Indian thought had found a place. A few Swamis, too, of other Orders had tried at various times to bring a message of goodwill to the country so closely linked with their own and yet so divided in much which is essential.

Swami Avyaktananda came with a broad outlook—not only to give but to receive. As Swami Vivekananda would have wished, he came prepared to take from the West whatever is good and for the advancement of India and to give to the West some of the Ancient Wisdom—the deep spiritual truths of which India has been always the repository.

During these months in England Swami has found sympathy beyond his hopes or dreams—the land from which the Ramakrishna Order had held aloof until a greater understanding should be possible between these two great peoples. He has already a following of many devoted souls who are helping him to spread the knowledge which he and they know is so essential and which we all pray will help to bring about a spiritual unity in this troubled world. There is already to hand a long list of his activities. Invitations for lectures have been received by him from South to North of England. And not only for lectures; his help is being sought for meditation and instruction in the deepest spiritual things. Wherever he addresses audiences his further help is asked for.

VEDANTA CENTRE OPENED.

In addition to the varied activities in which Swami Avyaktananda is engaged, a Vedanta centre has at last been established in the heart of London. The word 'Vedanta,' too, when linked with a Swami of the Ramakrishna Order, means that there will be nothing sectarian or exclusive, but that it will stand as a lighthouse to help and give direction to all in need. As ships pass a lighthouse it matters not what the country nor the languages or customs of the crews may be, they receive the help they need—direction along their own path and they go forward still intent on their own goal, their place of destination. No lighthouse keeper tries to make them alter their course or to make the crews desert their ships, but merely to see that their way is illumined. So, all and sundry may come to a Vedanta centre knowing that, whatever the religion, they follow, they may press on along the course best suited for their own attainment having received more light on the way—the knowledge of the 'oneness' of all mankind who live because of the One Life—the All-Pervading, All-Embracing Brahman.

There is much which can be done to help forward this work in England. Money, too, is sorely needed. Fares to places of lectures, rent and other expenses must be met. They are kept to a minimum, as is the cost of Swami's personal living, but it will be sometime before the Centre can be self-supporting. In the meantime Swami must have financial assistance. As is often the case in England those who would do so much are the ones who can do least financially. So this is surely the part of those who are able.

Letters addressed "Ruth", C|o the Ramakrishna Mission, Belur, Dt. Howrah, will receive immediate attention and any sums of money sent will be at once acknowledged and forwarded to Swami Avyaktananda in England.

It is a great work this showing men and women their oneness with all men and all nations, a oneness based on the understanding of the One Life pervading all, thereby making man one with his brother man, with his God and the Universe. Will you help?

Duke Of Kent As Ruler

American Astrologer's Strange Predictions For 1936

In March and April of next year the peace of Europe will hang in the balance.

The nations will determine on war, but stronger counter-force will assure peace for some time to come.

This is one of the predictions made to me by an American astrologer, Robert de Bruce who has arrived in London, writes Louise Morgan in the "News Chronicle". Mr. de Bruce has made "planetary portraits" of the Duke and Duches of Kent.

"AMAZING" HOROSCOPE

"The horoscope of the Duke is the most amazing I have ever studied," he said "It indicates a very powerful personality."

According to Mr. Bruce, the Duke of Kent is plainly marked out by the forces governing his destiny for "governmental management on a very great scale."

He is "built on broader lines than has been suspected", and marriage has "added solidity and developed latent qualities of force and perseverance."

The chart of the Duches of Kent, I was told shows the influence of Sagittarius, Jupiter and Saturn.

GAY DUCHESS

She has expansiveness and gaiety of character, but is at the same time a great home lover and home maker.

Her destiny is closely interwoven with the country of her adoption.

"Roosevelt is America's man of destiny as Mussolini was Italy's," he says.

Roosevelt's recent set-back was predicted accurately by Mr. de Bruce in October, 1934.

He does not believe that Hitler has the power of either of these leaders.

The chief strength of both Roosevelt and Mussolini is their trust and faith in women, he thinks.

"When women learn how to use their power in co-operation with men, the whole current of world events will be changed," said Mr. de Bruce.

Each one of us, according to this learned astrologer, has his or her own personal weather and the secret of success is to "seize the soul's fine weather and act with all one's power while it lasts."

JUPITER GENERAL
is a progressive Insurance Co.
J5

JUPITER GENERAL
can be consulted by the Insuring public on all occasions and for all Insurances. J6

"YES, YOU'VE TRIED MANY,—BUT NOT THIS"

Suffered from Piles for years; tried every remedy brought to his knowledge which merely suppressed pain for a time, but made his case worse and worse till he was advised to undergo painful operation without assurance of a cure of the fundamental ailment involving the deep-seated knots. At last he used Recto-Serol and saved himself from Piles torture.

TAKE this hint. Why waste your money and precious life by using doubtful remedies? Recto-Serol is the one remedy evolved on the latest Scientific principle which is a definite advance over the painful operation, because Recto-Serol, by reason of its patented fat-free water-soluble base, reaches the deep-seated knots and removes the sources of infection. Immediately after application all pain stops, itching, tension, burning and bleeding disappears and a thorough painless evacuation results. Endorsed by 50,000 Doctors all over the world; it is safe, clean and inexpensive. Get a box today from your Chemist, and end this suffering.

THE LATEST SCIENTIFIC PATENTED FAT-FREE RECTAL REMEDY FOR PILES, BLIND AND BLEEDING, ABSCESS, FISSURES, FISTULA ETC.

Recto-Serol

Complete literature sent free on request.

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CONTINENTAL DRUG CO. OF INDIA. Post Box 996, Fort, Bombay

Like Animals In A Managerie

"We Were On Exhibition---Just Beautiful Slaves To Be Stared At"

Angela Joyce, English Beauty Queen, Describes Adventures Of Troupe Of Show-Girls On Way To Hollywood

Pity the poor Beauty Queens! Pity them for their dreams—which never come true; for their vanity—which is bred by the praise of the fools; and, most of all, for their disillusionment—which is as inevitable as the dawn, writes Miss Angela Joyce, one-time "Miss England" who recently tried unsuccessfully to obtain damages for alleged breach of promise from Lord Revelstoke, in "The People."

Where are my pretty companions now? Where are the girls who went with me to the United States, dreaming of fame and triumph at Hollywood? I might almost add where am I?

Forgotten. Their brief day is over. They have sunk again to the obscurity from which they sprang. They have tasted a shallow success; they have been taken up on wings of hope, into the glitter of a strange, luxurious world; and they have been dropped, unwept and uncared-for, into the rut of commonplace things.

They did not know—nor did I—what we were in for when we sailed in the President Harding for New York. We had been fussed over in Paris; flattered, feted and fawned upon. We had set up for ourselves new standards of value. We took everything for granted—rich foods, luxurious hotels, expensive clothes and extravagant presents.

AFRAID OF WHIRLWIND ROMANCES.

We were in an enchanted world. But behind the enchantment—as we soon learned—was a group of hard-headed American financiers whose only aim was to turn our beauty into terms of dollars—hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Commercialised beauty! It didn't seem so pleasant when looked at like that. And it was even less pleasant when the liner struck the full force of the wintry Atlantic and made life a misery for me and my cabin mate, Joy Ashley ("Miss London").

For four days we lay in misery. On the fifth morning the official cameraman of Beauty Tours, Ltd.—the company promoted by the U.S. business men—knocked on the door and yelled at us to get up.

"Step into your bathing-costumes and get on to the top deck," he shouted. "Everything's set. Be snappy."

We dragged ourselves out of bed and managed to put on our bathing-suits. A bitterly cold wind was sweeping the top deck. Over and over again we posed before the camera.

Afterwards we sat in deck chairs for a while, eyed from a distance by a crowd of staring young men.

"Do not touch." That was the policy of our manager and his staff towards the frankly admiring onlookers.

At night after dinner we were kept in a group. Any man wishing to dance with us had to ask the manager for permission. This was grudgingly given. At 11 p.m. we were rounded up and seen to our cabins.

We felt like animals in a menagerie. We were on exhibition: just beautiful slaves to be stared at.

Yet, I suppose, the promoters were justified in shielding us from the too ardent approaches of men. After all, they had put

Angela Joyce.

up the money to find the beauties; they had spent a lot on publicity. And they had to get their money back.

They were afraid of whirlwind romances; of losing the services of the beauty they had bought. In America marriage cancels any contract a woman may have signed.

The business men wanted us to remain single—at least until the beauty tour came to an end. Hence the chaperons, the restrictions and the strict routine drawn up for us.

New York . . . Hundreds of photographers . . . flashlights . . brass bands . . . civic reception. . . crowds of cheering people . . . showers of bouquets . . . a triumphant drive in decorated cars to our hotel.

More interviews . . . more flashlights. So the weary round went on till midnight, when we crawled into bed worn out.

Hardly had I closed my eyes—or so it seemed to me—before the telephone at my bedside awakened me with its clamour.

The voice of the cameraman—how I came to hate that voice—drawled: "Say, it's time to get up. It's six o'clock and time to shake yourself. We've got a full day ahead."

A full day! It was one of the most tiring days I have ever had. A visit to the fleet... a dress parade film lunch... a broadcast—I fainted before the "mike," so tired was I . . . speeches at the Variety Artists' Federation ...a theatre at night... applause ....back to the hotel at midnight ...more speeches and parades.

So the ghastly days went by. Shepherded here, chaperoned there, ordered to do this, do that ....no peace, no relaxation, no leisure, no right to try to live our own lives.

NIGHT OF STOLEN WHOOPEE

There were dark mutterings among the girls. The seeds of rebellion had been sown. Joy Ashley and I were the first to mutiny. We demanded an hour or two a day for ourselves. All we got that was a snub; and a note to the effect in future, no telephone calls would be put through to us.

"Well," said Joy," "we'll sneak out one night, and defy them."

That night soon came. We had visited a firm of imitation jewellery makers, and the owner, a dark, handsome young man, invited Joy and me to join him and a friend on a jaunt round Harlem, the Negro quarter of New York.

Not until one in the morning after the usual parades had finished at the hotel were we able to slip out of our bedrooms unobserved.

We made whoopee. One Negro night club after another opened its doors to us. The hours sped by in reckless gaiety.

At 5 a.m. we got back to the hotel. On my dressing-table was a note from the manager of Beauty Tours. "Phone me immediately on your return," ran the curt message.

I ignored the note and went to bed. When I got up, the manager threatened that if Joy and I ever "broke loose" again he would send us home.

After that we were worked harder than ever. Five times a day we appeared at a New Jersey kinema. On top of that were piled various other jobs.

Then came a change in plans. New York had laid the golden egg for the promoters. There was no more money there for them.

And so one morning we awoke to find outside our hotel an elaborate road train fitted with sleeping berths, tables, seats and radio. It cost £7.000 and was to be—as we supposed—our travelling home to Hollywood.

JEALOUSY AND STRIFE IN THE TROUPE.

Soon after Christmas the road train set out on its long trek across the Continent. The Beauty Queens forgot their past quarrels and constant bickerings. Ahead lay Hollywood, glamorous, glittering Hollywood!

The beauty cavalcade went on. Town after town turned out to greet us. The road train shrieked its arrival and the cheering crowds took up the noisy challenge.

Town after town. . . kinema after kinema. . the same staring faces. the same uproar. . the same ballyhoo work, work, . . up at 5 a.m. each morning. . shivering for hours in the beauty train. . . purple with cold. . . luncheons and dinners. . the same silly round.

"Glad to have you know me."

(Continued on page 39.)

Announcement

India's Finest Food Beverage

PANYON

Contains

Malt, Milk, Cocoa, Lecithin & Vitamins

Gives Energy, Nutrition & Health

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS Ld.
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"The Monster of the Loch"

"Not even the hissing sound?" he asked.

"No."

"Or that heap of slime in a corner of the room?"

I recollected something I had ignored because of the human figures in that dumb drama, a slimy grey heap over which Dr. Andrews had placed his plaid shawl.

Again I shook my head.

"It baffles me."

Jonathan Jow smiled.

"Well, go to bed and sleep on it. We've had mystery enough for one night. But, at any rate, I've got something to think about."

I saw that his blue eyes were losing themselves in the realm of thought. Instinctively, his hands were fumbling for a cheroot. I knew that there would be little sleep for Jonathan Jow that night. And I doubted very much whether there would be any for me. I obeyed, however, and shuffled towards the door.

"Good night," I whispered.

He did not hear me. Softly, I closed the door and regained my own room.

CHAPTER 12

JILL STEALS A MARCH ON ME

I was roused in the morning by a knock at the door of my room. I awoke with a start. I had been dreaming in a heavy world of monsters and strange men grappling with each other. As I slipped on my dressing-room, I glanced at my watch. It was nearly ten o'clock.

(Continued from page 9.)

When I opened the door, Finch, the butler, stood there.

"This telegram arrived for you this morning."

Standing there in my dressing-gown and pyjamas, I slit open the envelope. I gave one look at the telegram and groaned. It was from that irate task-master, the News-Editor of the "Daily Courier." And there was the lash of the whip in the message. it read:

"Daily Picture scoops you badly this morning Stop They lead with good story by Jill Johnson who claims seen monster and escaped from it yesternight Stop Are you holidaving—End Message."

JILL JOHNSON

"Peter, darling, what a ravishing dressing-gown!"

The prattle of her voice broke in on my miserable turmoil of throughts. Jill Johnson. She stood there, more baby-faced than ever, her lips rouged and the glonde curls artfully arrayed. She was fully dressed, and appeared to have come back from a stroll on the beach.

I gazed at her reproachfully.

"There's one thing I shall regret all my life" I said at last.

"And what is that, Peter?" she asked, with a tinkle of laughter.

"I shall regret that last night I did't throw you back into the loch and tell you to swim for the opposite shore."

"Oh, Peter!"

It was her turn to look reproachful.

"Do you realise who this is from?" I asked wrathfully.

She shook her curls.

"I never read other people's telegrams, Peter."

"It's from my news-editor," I went on. "He tells me you've been writing a lot of nonsense in that paper of yours."

"Don't tell me that I've beaten you on the story already, darling?"

I tried to look dignified. She only laughed the more. "What I can't understand," I said, despondently, "is how you managed to get that telegram away to your paper last night."

"Oh, that was easy," she explained. "The very nice Martin Benson, your charming host, told me that he was sending the launch over to the mainland before midnight. I begged him to let me send a telegram and, after a little persuasion, he agreed."

"I know your sort of persuasion," I said, grimly. "Go on!"

"And I had already promised a new hat to the red-haired woman at the post-office if she would send a telegram out of office hours for me, and, apparently, the dear thing did."

"So that's how you did it," I muttered.

"Yes, and what d'you think, Peter darling," she went on. "Mr. Benson thinks I'm rather a dear and he doesn't mind in the least if I stay here for a week or so as his guest."

"Oh, hell!"

I strode into my room and slammed the door. But the sound of her laughter followed me.

CHAPTER 13

CONFESSION OF MURDER!

Police-Sergeant Baker, writing laboriously in the book at Hampstead Police Station, London, looked up with a start. A heavy jowled man with glittering eyes and a completely bald head was standing before him.

"Good evening, Sergean,t' said the man in a quick, fierce voice.

With the pen poised in his hand, the sergeant nodded.

"I've come to explain everything," went on the bald-headed man in that fierce voice. "I am responsible for the murders."

Police-Sergeant Baker opened his mouth in surprise.

"Murders! What murders!"

"The murders at Loch Lare," gabbled the old man.

The sergeant heaved a sigh.

"Oh, yes, Loch Lare," he nodded, indulgently. "You mean you've come to tell us the latest about the monster, eh?"

"The murders and the monster," went on the old man, feverishly. "For the murders have been committed by the monster."

"First I've heard about murder at Loch Lare," muttered the sergeant.

Dr. D. V. Nadkarni (M.S.) of Bombay has achieved unique distinction of passing the F.R.C.S. examination in record time of 15 months. He was connected for a number of years with the King Edward Memorial Hospital and was Tutor in Anatomy at the Grant Medical College. Dr. Nadkarni is proceeding to Vienna to study "Bloodless Surgery" and has a mind to go to America for plastic Surgery.

shouted the bald-headed man. "And I am responsible for it."

PETER HAYTON.

He shouted, causing some constables who had just entered the station to begin night duty to look in his direction. One of them caught the sergeant's eye and tapped his head significantly. The sergeant understood.

"Yes, yes, I understand," he said soothingly. "There's been murder done at Loch Lare and you've come in here to tell us all about it."

"Murder for which I, and I alone, am responsible," said the man. "I wish to make full confession, frankly, and of my own free will."

"Yes, that's how we usually begin the confessions of murderers," nodded the sergeant, more convinced than ever that he had to deal with a madman. He permitted himself a wink in the direction of the openly grinning constables.

"Please take down my statement, carefully," said the old man, rapping the desk. "It is one of great importance, staggering importance . . . . ."

(TO BE CONTINUED).

The branch manager approached the assistant cashier's desk.

"Where's the head cashier?" he asked.

"Gone to the races, sir," said the young man.

"What'," exclaimed the manager.

"Gone to the races in business hours? Never heard of such a thing."

"Yes, Sir," said the other. "It's his last chance of getting the books to balance."

Every woman—and man too—wants sparkling white teeth. And they are so easy to have—if you will only use Listerine Tooth Paste.

Listerine Tooth Paste contains a wonderful new cleansing and polishing ingredient unmatched in any other dentifrice. Being harder than tartar it quickly removes all film, tobacco stains and discolourations, yet being softer than the tooth enamel, it does not scratch nor harm the teeth in any way.

Listerine Tooth Paste has a delightful taste, too, and leaves a marvellously clean, refreshed feeling in the mouth.

Try Listerine Tooth Paste for the next 30 days. See how much whiter, brighter your teeth look. You will never go back to any other kind.

The makers of Listerine Tooth Paste recommend Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brushes.

E-55

LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

. . . AND IT MAKES THE BREATH SWEETER

LIKE ANIMALS IN A MANAGERIE

(Continued from page 37.)

"Say, what a cute outfit". . . Rotarians, Elks, and all the other clubs and societies staging functions in our honour.

We broadcast from time to time. When I appeared at any kinema or theatre the orchestra played "God Save the King." Each beauty queen was greeted with the anthem of her country. Our miserable little speeches of thanks followed.

Fights took place between the girls. Each was obsessed with the idea that she was the most beautiful in the troupe. Jealousy was rife.

One terrible fight I well remember. Telephones were thrown across the room; clothes were ripped off; and blood was shed.

As the beauty train wound its way through the Eastern States we gradually lost our glory. From the big cities, with their fetes and costly receptions, we came down to smaller towns, and then, finally, to villages.

Money—plenty of money—had been made. I had a shrewd idea what the hotels, the cabarets, the night clubs, the kinemas and the theatres had been paying for us to appear.

But what had happened to that money. One week there was no salary for us. Soon the arrears began to grow. Expenses were not heavy; the hotels put us up for nothing. Good publicity for them, they said.

Soon too soon, I realised that we would not see Hollywood; let alone get film tests. We were only a fifth-rate touring company. Our commercial value as beauties was dwindling every day.

I voiced my fears; told the other girls just how things were going. The manager of the tour resented my remarks. He tried to get his own back by making things unpleasant for me.

The warnings I uttered to the girls fell on deaf ears. They were too vain and empty-headed to listen. They were sure they would reach Hollywood. "Mees England make much trouble," they said.

A short time afterwards they knew the truth of my warnings. At Charleston, Virginia, the violinist of the company and Miss America had "attached" the train in an attempt to get the salaries owing them.

We other girls didn't know what to do. Our dreams were shattered; the golden visions of Hollywood faded away. We were up against reality. Beauty Tours had not led us to the promised land; it had set us down in a hick town thousands of miles from the film city and had snapped its fingers at our fate.

One night, while seated in the hotel restaurant, feeling tired and weary and sore at heart, a man approached me. He wore the D. S. O. given to him by the King in 1917, and was a gentleman.

A REAL FRIEND IN NEED.

I asked him if there was a British Consul in Charleston.

"No," he replied. "But what's the trouble? Can I be of any help?"

"We've had no salary for six weeks," I burst out. I knew I could confide in this courteous stranger.

"I want advice," I went on.

"The company is nearly on the rocks, and when it 'busts' we girls will be stranded.'

The American—he turned out to be Colonel John Baker-White, a lawyer—decided to help me. He was preparing a summons when an assistant came along and said the manager wished to see me.

The Colonel waved him away. When he had finished drawing up the summons I asked: "What will all this cost?"

"Not a bean," he said. "But you must be absolutely correct as to the amount owing to you. If you make the slightest mistake, the bond I shall have to deposit with this summons will have to be forfeited."

Then I went to see the manager. He could hardly speak. Rage shook him, literally. Finally he managed to choke out: "How dare you—a foreigner—do such a thing? Withdraw that bond at once."

I refused.

"Well, you're not coming on with us," he said. "You can stay here as long as you like, paying your own expenses."

"Oh no," I said, "if you do, I'll wire the British Consul telling him your company has stranded me."

The manager threw up his arms. He was beaten. "But," he said, "we'll turn the tables. Hurry up and pack."

We took the train—a real train this time, for our travelling home was under legal dispute. We reached a tiny village which had not even a station.

There was only one street with chickens running around. Our tour—that world-shattering tour which had begun in a blaze of publicity, in a whirl of splendid gaiety, was now a "one night stand" show. Each day we would move, according to plan, to another "hick" joint, to let the gaping yokels see us.

But before we left this particular village the manager and I had our last quarrel.

I DECIDE TO QUIT

A few more villages and I made up.
my mind to quit. "I'm going to Charleston," I told Joy one night. We were then about a hundred miles away.

"I'd go, too, if I had the money", she said.

"Come along," I replied. "I've saved enough for two."

A garage owner promised us a lift. At daybreak we got up, smuggled our suit cases out of the hotel and made for the garage. We were laughed at there. The promised lift was a joke.

We wandered around in the snow and found a bus stop. For two hours we waited before a bus came along.

It was dark when we reached Charleston. I rang up the Colonel and told him of our plight.

"Don't you worry", came his comforting voice over the 'phone. "I'll have your affairs settled in a few days."

He insisted on our staying at a good hotel, and said he would pay the expenses of our claims failed.

Next morning a frantic knocking on my door awakened me. It was "Miss Poland." She had quit. She had had a fight with one of the other girls. She was scratched and bleeding.

But she didn't care. She had plenty of money, she said, and she was going to Hollywood She was the only one of us to get to the film city, but she paid her passage.

Good-bye, Miss Poland! She left my room. The telephone rang. It was one of the management of Beauty Tours. He said: "I have sheriffs waiting down here to arrest you on a charge of having left the moral guidance of the company. Miss Poland is already in custody. Get dressed. We're coming right along for you."

In my panic I thought immediately of Colonel White. I rang him up. He arrived at the hotel just as the manager was knocking on the door of my room.

The sight of the lawyer changed the manager's attitude. His violent anger vanished. We talked for half an hour and then the manager agreed to find the money owing to us and released us from our contracts.

The money was found. Joy and I were paid in full. The beauty train moved in minus "Miss London," "Miss Poland" and myself.

Thanks to the splended help of the Colonel, Joy and I each had 150 pounds, in addition to our clothes.

The League: Why should a giant like you pick on such a little fellow?

—"Mucha" (Warsaw)

But what were we to do? We realised that beauty is not enough. We knew that we had been led away by vanity and conceit.

The praise of the mob was valueless. Beauty is nothing. Character more than anything else is the one asset worth having.

What fools we had been! Carried away by glitter, by lure by vain hopes of film fame. We were only silly girls—although in the end we had stuck up for ourselves and got our rights.

I had learned only too well the lesson of that amazing beauty racket. I was only one of hundreds of girls who have found out the truth that their looks in the end mean nothing.

True, I learned how to take care of myself, America, I told myself had made a dupe of me. Well, I was'nt beaten yet. I would get something back.

BEAUTY A DRUG ON THE MARKET

And that was why I went back with Joy to New York. There we learned that the Beauty Tour had "gone broke." According to the newspapers, "Miss Germany" and "Miss Austria" were scrubbing floors and washing dishes for a living.

They, too, were brought back to New York. I stayed on making money on my own account, and when I arrived back in London I had 1,200 pounds in the bank.

With that sum I made up my mind to go to Hollywood and seek again the film fame which I hoped to win.

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"He said you were what?"
"Laconic."
"What does that mean"?
"Don't know. But I gave him one on the safe side."

* * * *

Patient (nervously): "I suppose the operation will be dangerous, doctor?"

Doctor: "Nonsenes! You couldn't buy a dangerous operation for forty dollars."

* * * *

"Father," said the small boy, "what is psychology?"

"Psychology, my son, is a word of four syllables that you ring in to distract attention when the explaining gets difficut".

* * * *

A tiny electric motor, no larger than a finger-nail and weighing only a quarter of an ounce, has been constructed by Mr. Emanual Kahm, a jeweller, of York, Nebraska. Many of the fifty-eight parts are made of gold. It is operated by a three-volt battery.

* * * *

A golf-professional, hired by a big department store to give golf-lessons, was approached by two women.

"Do you wish to learn to play golf madam?" he asked one.

"Oh, no," she said, "it's my friend who wan'ts to learn. I learned yesterday."

* * * *

When the pipe-band of a certain regiment of Scots played for the first time on Church Square. Pretoria, a Kaffir listening to the band was asked what he thought of it.

After a few seconds' consideration he replied: "Plenty no goods, boss, No beginning no middle, no finish, all one like."

* * * *

A Chicagoan visiting Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, had occasion to call Appleton. Upon asking what the charge was, he was told fifty cents.

"Fifty cents. For that distance? Great Scott! In Chicago you can call up Hell for fifty cents."

"Possibly", coolly answered the operator, " it's in the city limits,"

* * * *

The inspector, visiting a country school, asked the children a number of questions. After a while he said to a junior class: "Now I want some of you to ask me questions that I can't answer."

After a few vain attempts a small boy said: "Please sir, if you were stuck in a pool of mud up to your head, and I threw a brick at you, would you duck?"

* * * *

A weary telegraph-agent, stationed many miles from anywhere in the Sudan, in the hottest part of summer wired his superior officer: "Please relieve me; can't stay here; am surrounded by lions, elephants and wolves."

The officer wired back: "There are no wolves in the Sudan."

Whereupon weary one replied: "Referring to my wire of yesterday, cancel wolves."

"I don't care for Peggy—she's so small-minded."

"But awfully generous—she'll give anybody a piece of it."

* * * *

A young barrister paused in the midst of a boring harangue and said to Lord Ellenborough: "Is it the pleasure of the court that I should proceed with my statement?"

Lord Ellenborough replied: "Pleasure, Mr.—, has been out of the question for a long time; but you may proceed."

* * * *

A patient in a hospital, who was seriously ill, requested a nurse to write to his wife for him, but did not seem to know exactly what he wanted to say.

"Shall I start with 'My dear wife'?" asked the nurse.

"Yes", replied the man. "You can put that down—it'll make her laugh, anyway."

* * * *

Young Bloggs got a job in a shipyard. The first morning his foreman put a two-foot rule into his hand and told him to go and measure a large steel plate. Bloggs returned in twenty minutes.

"Well," asked the foreman, "what's the size?" A satisfied grin stole over the youth's face.

"It's just the length of this rule." he replied, "and two thumbs over, with his brick and the breath of my hand, and my arm and hand from here to there, bar the finger-nails."

* * * *

At the club a member said that a person could not enjoy or even distinguish between drinks in the dark. Another member, a Scotsman, offered to bet that, blindfolded, he could name any drink given him.

The bet was accepted. The member was blindfolded, and the test began. He sampled drink after drink, and named every one correctly until the taker was in despair.

"Try him waiter" whispered a member and the hint was taken.

Sip—smack—sip—a shake of the head.

"I canna just mind the name o'this," said the blindfolded one, "but I mind tastin' it when I was a wee laddie!"

* * * *

It was the second day that the shipwrecked crew had been adrift in the open boat, and the hearts of some were beginning to sink. There was one, however, who refused to be despondent. He sang nearly all the time, and tried to crack jokes with the chief mate.

Suddenly he jumped up.

"What's that?" he shouted, excitedly, pointing into the distake. 'Isn't that land over there?"

The mate's gaze followed the pointing finger homefully, but the light died out of his eyes as he said, dejectedly: "No, that's not land. That's only the horizon."

"Well, hang it," said the optimist, bending to his oar, "that's better than nothing. Let's pull."

He broke one of the boiled eggs and called the waiter.

"I say, my," he said, "these eggs are exceptionally small, aren't they?"

"'Fraid they are a little, Sir," replied the waiter.

"And they don't appear to be very fresh," went on the customer.

"Then it's lucky they're small, ain't it, sir?" replied the waiter.

* * * *

Mrs. Fitzmith had two "stars" at her social gathering—Schpuniz the pianist, and Bumpfeller the phrenokgist.

"Listern!" said Mrs. Fitzmith, just before the latter entered the room. "I'm going to let the Professor feel Schpuntz's bumps. He's a wonder! I'll wager anything he'll be able to tell that Schpuntz is a musician!"

Excitement ran high, Bumpfeller entered and began playing a five-finger exercise that would have done credit to Schpuntz himself on the musician's classic head.

* * * *

Macgregor had invited his friend Macpherson to have a drink.

"Say when," he said, and poured a wee drop into the glass. Macpherson was silent. Cautiously Macgregor poured out another drop, and there was silence again

"Did you hear about the fire at the mill?" said Macgregor suddenly.

"When?" said Macpherson, innocently.

Macgregor put the bottle down with a sigh of relief.

* * * *

Brown was known to be a moderate drinker, but one day he turned up at the office wearing a blue ribbon in his buttonhole.

"Heavens, John", said the manager, "have you signed the pledge?"

"Lorks strange, doesn't it." said John, a twinkle in his eye.

"It does. And why do you do it?"

"Well, it's like this. I wear the ribbon because it makes men tempt me, and when they tempt me—well, I have a drink."

* * * *

A number of club members were seated round the cosy reading room fire when in walked the club bore. His face wore a frown, and it was obvious that he was deeply agitated.

"Do you know, you fellows," he said, planting himself in the middle of the group, "I have received a threatening letter signed 'Revenge,' and it says that unless I send 500 dollars to a certain address before the end of the week I shall be murdered."

"Really, how interesting!" said one of the members.

"Interesting for you", said the bore nervously, "but what about me? What shall I do about it?"

"Whatever you do, don't send the money!" cried a number of voices in unison.

The motorist, who had just run over a hen in a country lane, was eager to compensate the farmer for his loss.

"I suppose five shillings will square thing," he said.

The former was about to take the money, when he paused.

"No, sorr," he said. "I don't think that's enough. You'd best make it ten bob. I have a rooster that thought a mighty lot of that hen and the shock may kill him too."

* * * *

In a loud voice, a man in a hotel called his friend back just as the latter was leaving the dining-room, and then whispered to him: "How far would you have gone if I hand't called you back?"

The other, straghtening himself up, replied, in a tone loud encugh for all to hear: "No, sir, I won't lend you five pounds; I haven't got it on me, and if I had I wouldn't let you have it until you've paid me what you borrowed two months ago."

His friend has decided to play no more practical jokes.

* * * *

A Negro handed a clergyman a letter to the Lord asking Him to "please sen' dis poor dawky £25 right away."

The clergyman felt sorry for the Negro, and, calling together several of his friends, he said: "This poor fellow has so much faith in the Lord that he expects Him to send him £25 right away. We shouldn't let him be disappointed. Let's make a collection for him."

The next day the Negro received a letter containing £15. He went immediately to the clergyman and handed him another letter, which ran like this:—

"Deah Lord, De next time you sen' dis dawky money don't sen' it through no parson—sen' it to me direct."

* * * *

The owner of a number of houses was never at a loss for an answer or a remedy, when faced with a complaint about one of his houses.

One day a tenant came to him in a fiery temper. "Look here," he snapped, "you've got to do something about my place. I don't pay rent t live in a pigsty. Why, there's even grass coming thrugh the floor boards in the dining-room."

"We'll soon settle that," said the landlord, after a while. "I'll send a man round with a lawn-mower right away".

* * * *

Dawn found an Englishman, an Irishman, and a Scotsman, the three survivors of shipwreck, drifting helplessly on a raft in the middle of a vast ocean.

Night came, and still no sign of rescue.

When all looked hopless, the Irishman knelt in silent prayer. Quickly the Englishman snatched off his hat as a mark of respect, and the Scotsman took a flying leap into the sea.

He thought the Englishman was about to make a collection!

The Ass.

IT IS NO USE COMPLAIN-ING TO ME, MISTER, YOU MUST COMPLAIN—
TO THAT GENTLEMAN
WHO IS HE?
HE IS THE 'S. S', THE STATION SUPERINTEN-DENT
BUT WHO ARE YOU THOUGH?
I AM HIS ASSISTANT
OH! THE ASS, I SEE!

ALLEGED FALSE WIRE TO POLICE OFFICIAL

Alwalpur Congressman Files Appeal

JULLUNDUR, July 4.

Sayed Mohd Sulonah, Secretary of the Congress Committee at Alwalpur, who was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100 by Mr. W. Jackson, 1st Class Magistrate, for sending an alleged false telegram to the Superintendent of Police on the last Moharrum day has preferred an appeal to the to the Sessions Judge against his conviction.

The appeal comes up for argument on the 5th inst.—United Press.

REFORM OF DEVANAGRI CHARACTERS

Hindi Sammelan Scheme To Devise All-India Script

WARDHA, July 6.

The Script Committee which was appointed by the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan at Indore under the presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi, held its first meeting here last week, Kaka Kalelkar, Chairman of the Committee, presiding. Mahatma Gandhi attended the meetings on both days and took active interest in the proceedings, offering valuable suggestions as to how reform could be effected for the good of the vast illiterate masses of the country.

All suggestions and schemes received from different parts of India and also suggestions of the Calcutta Sub-Committee were considered and discussed at length, and the committee came to certain conclusions of far-reaching importance, which will be released for publication shortly.

DEVANAGARI SCRIPT MODIFIED

The "United Press" understands that the Committee has reformed and modified the Devanagri script, which would mean saving of time, space and labour in vernacular printing, and great facility in the imparting of elementary education. It is felt that the committee has paved the way for the adoption of an All-India Script. When the scheme of reform, which is of a technical character to some extent, is ready, it will be published in the press, and opinions and suggestions will be invited before any final decision is taken in this connection.—United Press.

CHOLERA SPREADS IN KASHMIR

Over 100 Cases Occur In Province

SRINAGAR, (Kashmir), July 5.

A hundred cases of cholera have occurred up to date in Kashmir Province. All except five cases are reported to have occurred along the Vishov River area not frequented by visitors. The five cases are in Anantnag. Precautions are being taken in Srinagar city while energetic measures are being taken to control the epidemic in the affected area.—A P.

Memon Relief Society's Earthquake Fund

The Honorary Secretary, Memon Relief Society, Calcutta, wires under date July 6:—

The Memon Relief Society received Rs. 31,205-14-6 up to July 6 for the relief of Quetta Earthquake sufferers.

MONSOON STRONG IN KONKAN & RAJPUTANA

Temperature Above Normal In And Around Punjab

POONA, July 6

Monsoon has been strong over the region extending from Konkan to Chota Nagpur and southern divisions of the United Provinces and in Lower Burma and active in Bengal and Malabar. It has also strengthened in east Rajputana and west United Provinces hills. Temperatures remain markedly above normal in and around Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, west Central Provinces, west Central India, Konkan, north Hyderabad, Mysore and Malabar and local in Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces, east Central India, east Rajputana, Gukrat and Bombay Deccan. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, East Central Provinces and couth Hyderabad.

Chief amounts of rainfall. Gwa 5", Amherst, Toungoo and Akyab 2" each, Tavoy, Bassein, Diamond Island, Myitkyina 1 1/2" each, Mergui and Rangoon 1" each Cherrapunji 3", Cox Bazar and Hazaribagh 2" each, Chittagong 1 1/2", Neemuch 5", Dehra Dun and Hoshangabad 3" each, Indore, Seoni and Mussoree 2" each, Jhansi, Nagpur and Guna 1" each, Jhalarapatan 2", Kotah 1 1/2", Udaipur 1", Ratnagiri 4", Mahabaleshwar 3", Karwar, Mercara and Khandala 2", Aurangabad, Mangalore and Marmagao 1½", Belgaum Cochin 1".

Monsoon will be strong in Burma, Assam, South East Bengal, West Central Provinces, West Central India, East Rajputana and West coast of peninsula. Rainfall will continue fairly widespread in Deccan and Mysore and increase in Gujrat and extend in West Rajputana, West United Provinces and East North Punjab.

Heavy Rainfall Warning. Locally heavy rain will occur in Lower Burma and in and near the Aravalli Hills during the next thirtysix hours.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 1,330 miles away was recorded by the Bombay seismographs at 23-28 I.S.T. on Friday the 5th July.—A.P.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK RECORDED IN BOMBAY

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,330 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 23 hrs. 28 mts. I.S.T. on Friday.

RAINFALL REPORT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following table shows the rainfall during the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

	For the last 24 hours	From June to date	Total during same period last year
	in.	in.	in.
Colaba ..	0.38	34.75	31.76
St. George's Hospital ..	1.70	50.23	41.35
J. J. Hospital	0.57	42.18	37.03
Matunga ..	1.59	42.42	36.55

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 6-7-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —004 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.1 degrees 2-0 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.2 degrees 0.6 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 92 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SW

Velocity at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 177 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 39 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10), 10.

Rain in 24 hours 0.38 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 7.06 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 34.77 inches.

Weather Remarks Rain equally and lightning.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 6-7-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.78 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.57 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

LATEST VICTIM TO PRESS ACT

"Arjun" Forfeits Security For Articles On Quetta Relief

NEW DELHI, July 6.

Mr. Ramgopal, printer and publisher of the "Arjun," a local vernacular daily, has been intimated by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, that the security of Rs. 2,000 which is deposited with the local government, has been forfeited on the ground that articles published in its issues of 4th, 6th, 13th and 14th June, relating to the earthquake at Quetta, "vis a vis" relief work, fell under press law.—A.P.

NAWAB RELEASED ON BAIL

Alleged Enticement Of Married Girl And Its Sequel

KARACHI, July 6.

More details are available now about the shooting affray staged at the Khasane Railway station as a result of which the Nawab of Tejpur has been arrested.

It is alleged that the Nawab, Manker Khan, who is now locked up in the Mirpurkhas Prison had enticed away a woman, the wife of one Sajan. This alliance was keenly resented by the father of the Nawab who asked his son to immediately restore the woman to her legally married husband. But the young Nawab, it is alleged, would not agree with the proposal and instead decided to leave his father once for all. One morning along with Sajan's wife, it is alleged he went to the Railway station ready for departure. There he was accosted by the husband of the woman in a truculent mood, armed with an axe. Two relatives of the Nawab also rushed to the scene to persuade him to leave the girl, but to no avail. Sajan could not tolerate his wife being kept by another man and began to indulge in abusive language, as a result of which the infuriated Nawab it is alleged opened fire injuring seriously Sajan and two of his own relatives.

A later message says that the Nawab has been released on a bail of Rs. 10,000/.—United Press.

MOVE TO END GURUDWARA DISPUTE

LAHORE, July 5.

The Congressmen of Lahore are trying hard to bring about a settlement in connection with the Shahid Ganj Gurudwara affair.

Acharya Kripalani who was to have left Lahore yesterday evening and had entrained for Allahabad, cancelled his journey at the eleventh hour and returned to Lajpat Rai Bhawan. Acharya Kripalani accompanied by L. Achint Ram, Mr. Dev Raj Sethi, L. Jagan Nath and S. Mangal Singh, M.L.A. saw both Sikh and Muslim leaders to-day.

Negotiations for a settlement are going on.—United Press.

PRINCIPAL OF DELHI AIR TRAINING CENTRE?

Civil Aviation Director Relinquishes Post To Take Charge

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, July 5.

It has been announced that Mr. A. Eden-Eadon, F.R.A.E.S., and M.I.A.E.E., Deputy Director of Civil Aviation in India will be vacating his appointment with the Government of India towards the end of this month to take up his new duties of the Principal of the Aeronautical Training Centre of India, which is being established in New Delhi. He will also be joining the Earl of Ronaldshay who has taken a leading part in the establishment of the Training Centre upon the Board of Governors.

TUNGABHADRA WATERS DISPUTE

Madras Govt. Submit Report To Govt. Of India

OOTACAMUND, July 6.

It is understood that the Government of Madras have sent their views to the Government of India on the question referred to them in the dispute with Mysore as regards the sharing of the Tungabhadra waters more particularly with respect to the mode of settling the differences whether through a Tribunal or a Commission.—United Press.

FIRE DESTROYS MARRIAGE PANDAL

Electric Shocks Take Toll Of One Victim

MADURA, July 5.

A huge marriage pandal was destroyed by fire resulting in heavy damage. The pandal had been lavishly decorated and lit with thousands of electric lights.

A man trying to cut off the electric connections received a severe shock and died.—A.P.

NIZAM'S SILVER JUBILEE

HYDERABAD (Dn.), July 5.

A Press note issued by the Information Bureau says that in accordance with a Firman-Mubrak dated 20th Rabilawal 1354 Hijri, the week beginning Saturday, the 26th December 1935 and ending 3rd January 1936 has been fixed for the celebrations in connection with the H. E. H. the Nizam's Silver Jubilee.—United Press.

MUSLIMS AND COMMUNAL AWARD

MORADABAD, July 6.

The Muslims of Moradabad assembled in a public meeting held in the Town Hall on July 5 under the presidency of Mr. Zafar Hasan, Advocate. The meeting unanimously passed the following resolution proposed by Sir Mohammad Yakub and seconded by Mr. Abdul Majid Khan, Advocate:

"While thanking the Government for the statement issued by the Government of India with the authority of His Majesty's Government to the effect that within the range of communal award His Majesty's Government would not propose in the exercise of any powers conferred by the clause to recommend to the Parliament any change unless such a change has been agreed upon between the communities concerned.

"This meeting emphatically submits that the guarantee contained in the above clause be included in the statute itself."—A. P.

ABBOTABAD ON FIRE

Major Portion Of Town Wiped Out.

ABBOTABAD, July 5.

The previous report that three-quarters of the town has been destroyed by the fire was confirmed this evening by the Police Superintendent, Hazara, on arrival here.

Over 5 lakhs of rupees is reported to be the extent of damage, the number of houses and shops involved being 2,000. Accurate figures, however, will take some time to obtain.

The flames are gradually subsiding but are not likely to be entirely extinguished for several hours more.

Reserve police are arriving from Peshawar, Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan. The military are at present guarding the city.

HOW THE FIRE STARTED

The fire is said to have started in a confectioner's shop from the oven lighted with kerosene oil to prepare the day's stock of eatables. The flames rapidly spread giving people no time to remove movable property, and soon 200 houses and shops were involved. No casualties are hitherto reported except one man killed. The military formed a cordan round the area to prevent looting and influx of outsiders.

The refugees are being transported in military lorries to the camp established for them.

39 PERSONS INJURED

An unconfirmed report states that 39 persons were injured in the Abbottabad fire. Battalions of the 5th and 6th Royal Gurkha Rifles and a Battalion of the Frontier Force made strenous efforts to assist in the control and localisation of the fire and in salvage work.—A.P.

The Soviet have accepted Japan's proposal for the organisation of a joint Soviet-Manchukuo-Japanese frontier commission to deal with the frontier incidents.

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Need Of Relief Funds Is Urgent

Help Cause Of Sufferers By Contributing Quickly

The Central Relief Committee organized by the Congress President, has already begun the work of allotting funds to various items of relief to the survivors of Quetta earthquake disaster and Babu Rajendra Prasad has appealed to the readers of the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Bombay Sentinel" and the "Bombay Samachar" to help the Committee by providing funds. We remitted a sum of Rs. 10,000 out of the Three Paper Fund to Babu Rajendra Prasad this week. We trust our readers will enable us to send another instalment of Rs. 10,000 soon.

In order to enable all classes of people easily to contribute their bit to the work of relief, for the sufferers from the Quetta Earthquake, the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" have in association, decided to open a fund called "The Three Paper Quetta Relief Fund" in their columns. All sums not below Re. 1 will be accepted and acknowledged in the columns of all the three papers.

The proprietors of the three papers have donated a sum of Rs. 1,001 to the Fund.

The readers of the three papers responded, beyond our hopes, to our call for help to swell the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund. The Quetta calamity is vastly greater than that which had overtaken Bihar. The need for relief and consequently for money to provide that relief is much greater. We have no doubt our appeal to the readers of the "Chronicle", the "Samachar" and the "Sentinel" to contribute at least 10 per cent. of their monthly income will evoke a generous and immediate response. We need hardly add that relief delayed is relief denied.

All cheques should be drawn in the name of "The Three Paper Quetta Relief Fund."

Contributors are requested to see that they get receipts from this office for the amounts contributed by them.

SATURDAY'S DONATIONS

List of Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund received on 6-7-35 is as follows:—

	Rs.	a.
Previously acknowledged	16,508	1
Kantilal M. Mehta	1	0
Mukadam Manilal Vadilal	11	0
A Canara Saraswat	1	8
K & P	10	0
Staff of Palanji Edalji & Son, through D N Gandhi, as below:	395	0
Bhagwanji Mavji	10	0
Damoo Kudalik	5	0
K. D. Pochkhanavala	5	0
Bhadar Mukhtarkhan	15	0
Popatlal Dossa	10	0
Satkel B. Avaskar	10	0
Alijan Kaji	10	0
Manilal Girdharlal	5	0
Abdula Mooktarkhan	10	0
Ganpat Sadashiv	5	0
Alibaksha Alku	15	0
Kamroodin Dawoodbhai	5	0
Mr. H. M. S.	2	0
Ismail Esufalli	1	0
K. D. Patil	2	0
Gordhan Raghavji	5	0
Sorabji P Turki	2	0
Kalyanji Mavji	5	0
Gulamhusen Tyaballi	11	0
Sayana Pocheti Debus	2	0
Ravji Pragji	15	0
Vasanji Ambalal Desai	5	0
Chimanlal Dayabhai	15	0
Sadashiv T. Kamle	20	0
Jadavji Dulabhji	10	0
H. M. Rahimtulla	15	0
Jamshedji Sorabji	20	0
Ranchhodji Chhibabhai	1	0
Mr. Khori	10	0
Mr. Pagadivala	1	0
R. B.	5	0
Abdul Gafoor Khudabux	20	0
Mr. Bamanji	1	0
N. B. B.	1	0
N. G. S.	3	0
N. S. D.	3	0
Ghelabhai R. Desai	1	0
M. K. A.	3	0
Jaynarayan Jagmohan Pande	5	0
Nichhabhai Dayalji Desai	2	0
J. B. Khasimai	1	0
Meherji B. Khambhata	2	0
M.	1	0
P. J. S.	2	0
Uttamram H. Pathak	1	0
M. F. Mobedji	2	0
One Civil Engineer	10	0
H. M. P.	2	0
Vasudev B. Kelkar	1	0
J. S. V.	5	0
D. N. Gandhi	77	0
	Rs. 395	0
Members of Gujarat Mandal, Cawnpore, through Ramanlal Balevdas Parikh	264	0
Sha Keshavlal Mohanlal Vankanervala	11	0
M. Hatangadi	5	0
Manjerai S. Ramaswami	1	0
The Western India Life Insurance Co., Lt., Satara City	500	0
Dr. Kavishanker Acharya, as below:	20	0
Dr. Kavishanker Acharya	5	0
Mrs. Kasturlaxmi Acharya	5	0
Mr. Rashmikant Acharya	1	0
Mrs. Jyotindrabala Sukla	1	0
Mr. Rainikant Acharya	1	0
Mrs. Kunjbala Vora	1	0
Mrs. Tilottama Vora	1	0
Miss Dyumanbala Acharya	1	0
Miss. Ranjan Acharya	1	0
Mr. Umakant Acharya	1	0
Mrs. Sulochana Vora	1	0
Mrs. Bhadravatti Shukla	1	0
	Rs. 20	0
R. Radhakrishna	1	0
Total	Rs. 17.728	9

VICEROY'S FUND & PERMANENT RELIEF

Committee To Be Formed For Administration

KARACHI, July 5

The Associated Press understands from a reliable source that a committee will be formed shortly to administer more permanent relief from the Viceroy Earthquake Relief Fund.—A.P.

TROTSKY GOES TO NORWAY

Enters Sanatorium For Consumptives

LONDON, (By Mail).

Ridden with advanced tuberculosis, Leon Trotsky, exiled Bolshevist leader, has made a "life or death" journey from Corsica to Norway.

He arrived in Oslo on June 18 accompanied by his wife.

The Labour Government has granted him permission to stay six months, and it is understood he will enter a sanatorium in the mountains.

M. Trygve Lie, Norway's Minister of Justice, declared that Trotsky's sojourn in France—he left there a few months ago—had been bad for his health.

It was a question of life or death for him in changing the climate of Corsica for that of Scandinavia.

Trotsky has shaved off his beard; he looks older. He has had to promise the Norwegian authorities that he will live in a place ourable to them, and will not conduct propaganda.

"Separate Electorate Their Birthright"!

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, July 6

A public meeting of the Moslem citizens Patna was held last evening in the Anjuman Islamia Hall, Mr. S. M. Hafeez, M.L.C. presiding.

The meeting adopted a resolution, declaring that separate electorate was the fundamental right of Moslems and that all future modifications in the Award must be made only with consent of the cummunities concerned.

Another public meeting of Moslems was held yesterday afternoon in Patna city which also adopted a similar resolution.

Baroda, July 4.—The first session of the Baroda State Legislative Assembly will meet at Baroda in the Darasabha Hall on September.

It is reported that 24,027 persons have been enlisted as Congress members in Gujarat.

LOST WORK THROUGH RHEUMATISM

After 30 Years on Railway

HOW HE GOT BACK TO HIS JOB

It was little short of a tragedy to this railway worker to have to give up his job after 30 years. But his rheumatism was so bad that he had no choice—he could only walk with a stick. The advice of a friend led to his taking Kruschen Salts—and he went on taking it until he was ble to go back to work again. This is the story in his own words:—

"For three years I had arthritis very badly and had to walk with a stick. Also I had to give up my job as a railway shunter, after 30 years in the Yard. I was advised by a lady to try Kruschen Salts, and I took bottle after bottle to give it a fair trial *I found it was doing me good, and continued until it cured me. If it had not been for Kruschen, I am sure I should not be here now. A lot of people used to tell my wife I was going home fast, but to-day I am in* the best of health and am back at work again. I cannot praise Kruschen Salts too much."—W T.

The pains and stiffness of rheumatism are caused by deposits of needle-pointed uric acid crystals in the muscles and joints. The six salts in Kruschen stimulate your liver and kidneys to healthy, regular action; assist them to get rid of the excess uric acid which is the cause of all your suffering

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at **all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.**

AMAZING FRAUD ON WOMEN

Four Years R. I. And Fine Of Rs. 2,000 Imposed On Crook Who Employed Confidence Trick In Poona

POONA, July 5.

An extraordinary case of cheating was decided to-day before the City Magistrate, when L. V. Wagh, a Maratha youth, was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000.

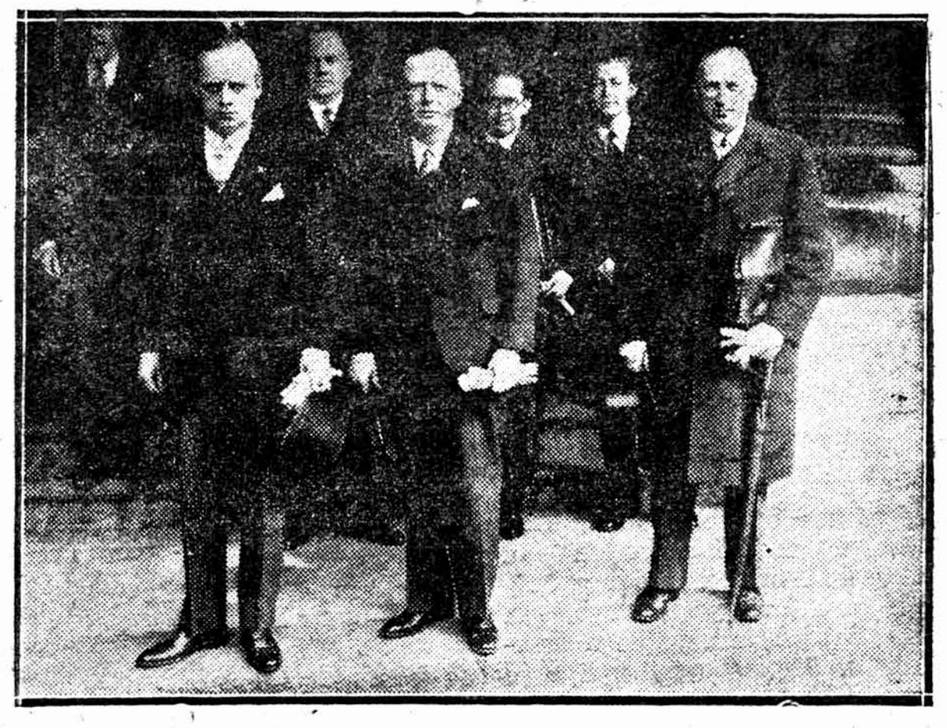
The victims were four Brahmin women of Poona City, who were alleged to have been cheated to the extent of over Rs. 20,000 by the accused.

The modus operandi of the accused was to pose as the agent of a 'big Bombay merchant' and issue post-dated cheques to the women, and borrow money at high rates of interest against these cheques. He saw to it that in the early stages the cheques were duly honoured and thus gained their confidence and continued borrowing till they found that the cheques issued by the accused were not honoured.

Ramba Kulkarni, an aged woman, was induced to lend Rs. 18,000 in this manner between November 1934 and January 1935. The accused, according to the prosecution, played his last card when to assure Rambai of his bona fides he took her to Bombay to meet his 'proprietor'. Putting her in a hotel he went out and shortly afterwards there was a telephone call for the lady from 'Baban Seth Choksey'—the big Bombay merchant and the proprietor of the Accused'—who was none other than the accused himself,—who assured her of the safety of her money and induced her to return to Poona. The lady did not take long to be disillusioned and lodged a complaint with the police and the accused was arrested.

The accused's method with Laxmibai Joshi was slightly different. He asked for the use of her ornaments for a few days in connection with a marriage proposal and did not return them.

The accused pleaded 'guilty' to all the charges and prayed for mercy.—A. P.



Herr von Ribbentrop (left), Hitler's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary on special mission, arrives at the British Foreign Office with his delegates for naval talks between Britain and Germany.

ALLEGED GAMBLING IN FANASWADI

Seven Arrested And Sutta Khel Chits And Cash Seized

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Princes Street Police carried out another raid on Friday night in which seven persons alleged to have been found in a common gaming house were arrested by Sub-Inspector Gadre while executing a warrant issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Police under the Gaming Act.

It appears that a bogus punter was sent to a house at Fanaswadi to lay a bet and when it was accepted the police party raided the house and arrested Laxminarayan Mahandrai and six others found in the premises. They also seized and took charge of several alleged satta betting slips and cash.

The accused who were released on bail by the police last night were placed to-day before Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court and were ordered to be released on the same bail till July 13, pending the completion of the investigations of the Police.

It has been decided to hold the Punjab and N.W. F.P. Socialist Conference at Rawalpindi during the coming Dusserah holidays.

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DARING MAIL BAG ROBBERY

Post Office Peon Waylaid And Robbed

TINNEVELLY, July 4.

What is described as the first daring mail bag robbery in Tinnevelly district was committed yesterday at Ambasamudram. It appears a mail peon attached to Ambasamudram Post Office was taking the mail bag to the railway station to hand it over to R.M.S. when it is alleged a man coming from behind snatched away suddenly the mail bag from the hands of the peon as the latter was approaching the railway line and disappeared in the mango tope near-by.

The peon chased the man but could not catch him. The bag, it is understood, contained uninsured and insured letters to the value of Rs. 1,435, besides ordinary letters. The Police combed the neighbouring hillocks and caves but could get no clue of the alleged thief or the stolen bag.—A.P.

INDIAN TENDERS FOR WAGONS

Railway Finance Committee Accepts Sarma's Motion

BANGALORE, July 5.

Two days' business of the Railway Standing Finance Committee has been concluded to-day sanctioning in 1936/37 a rolling stock programme of 300 lakhs.

The discussion centred round wagon purchase proposals of the Railway Board during the year. Mr. R. S. Sarma raised the question of local purchase pointing out that the placing of orders in England was in violation of Government pledges to encourage the wagon industry in India.

Mr. Swami Venkatachallem Chetty moved that open tenders be called for in India for half the number of wagons annually, the railway workshops supplying the other half. This was negatived.

Mr. Sarma moved that tenders for the entire quantity of wagons required be called for in India initially and in case the prices tendered did not compare favourably tender might then be invited from all over the world

This was finally approved.—A.P.

LET SEPARATE ELECTORATES STAY

Poona Muslims Object To Amendment In Reforms Bill

POONA, July 6.

Mr. Ahmed Haroon Jaffer presided over a largely attended meeting of the Anjuman Islam, Poona, which was held here to protest against the amendment to the Section 299 of the India Bill.

Resolutions were passed protesting against the amendment and urging that the separate electorates enjoyed by Muslims should not be disturbed.

Mr. Jaffer expressed the gratitude of the Muslim community to Seth Abdullah Haroon and Maulana Shafi Daudi, president and vice-president respectively of the All-India Muslim Conference for taking necessary steps in the matter to safeguard the interest of the Muslim Community.—A. P.

RELIEVING UNEMPLOYMENT

Jobless Students Taught Art Of Shoe-Making

CALCUTTA, July 5

The Department of Industries of the Government of Bengal, have decided in furtherance of their scheme of relieving unemployment among the uneducated middle class people of Bengal to enlist a fresh batch of students for giving them practical training tin shoe-making.

Shoe-making is now a growing industry in the country and offers a big field for employment.

Already a number of youths trained by the Department in shoe-making have either opened small factories or have secured employment in the trade.—United Press

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A Trivendrum message states:—Enquiries show that the accident to the boat "Mary" near Valkom occurred in shallow waters and that there was no loss of life. The authorities are investigating the matter.

BOGUS PUNTER SET UPON

Seventeen Persons Taken Into Custody During Raid At Arthur Road

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A scuffle ensued on Friday night between a police party and the inmates of an alleged gambling den on the ground floor of Tyeballi Building at Arthur Road when Sub-Inspector W. S. Rane of the Agripada police raided the place in execution of a warrant issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch.

A bogus punter sent by the police was apprehended by the inmates of the room, who numbered seventeen. He was, it is alleged, fisted, and a stone was thrown at him injuring him near the right eye.

When the police party entered the room, the inmates are stated to have shown defiance and in the melee that ensued, the officer was slightly injured on the right hand.

A number of 'Sutta' chits several marked coins, and Rs. 39 in cash were seized by the police.

Seventeen persons including Mohamad Ali Saban, a fuel merchant, were taken into custody.

Ten of them were bailed out, and seven remanded to jail custody at the Mazgaon Court today.

TWO DROWNED WHILE CROSSING RIVER

Dead Bodies Of Man And Woman Found After Long Search

AHMEDABAD, July 6.

It is reported that due to heavy rain over a large part of Kathiawar two persons, a man and a woman, were swept away by a flood in a river near Mavazinzwa village while they were crossing it in a bullock cart.

Their dead bodies were recovered after considerable search.—A. P.

Hand Spun
BENGAL SILK
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KHADI PRATISTHAN, 396, Kalbadevi,
BOMBAY 2.

SIR THOMAS MORE

The Execution Of This Great Englishman Four Centuries Ago On July 7, 1535, Is One Of The Darkest Spots In British History

By K. A. ABBAS.

One of the ugliest spots in British history is the execution of Sir Thomas More on this day, July 7, four hundred years ago. A brilliant lawyer, a capable administrator a literary genius, a sage counsellor and, above all, a loyal servant of the crown—and yet he was beheaded because he dared possess a scrupulous conscience!

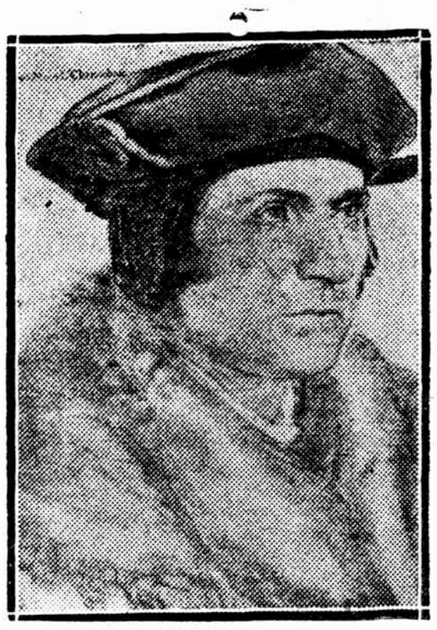
The life of Sir Thomas More, like those of all great men, has lessons of its own to offer. It is an example of rise to fame by sheer force of ability at a time when intrigue and flattery were the only stepping-stones to positions of power and prestige. His life reveals a man, capable and conscientious, popular with the people and respected even by those who differed with him. Above all his life is a sad commentary on the whims and fancies of autocratic monarchs who are prepared one day to bestow all their favours on a person but the next day may condemn him to death because he does not agree to some of their wishes. After 30 years of faithful service, Sir Thomas More, one of the greatest Chancellors of England, was executed for refusing to acknowledge Henry VIII as his spiritual sovereign also.

Early Promise

Of Greatness

Thomas More, the son of a barrister was born in 1478 in London. After early education, he had the unique opportunity of being brought up in the house of Cardinal Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury. The Cardinal had early recognized the inherent talents of the youth and would often tell the nobles at his dinner table: "This child here waiting at the table, whoever shall live to see it, will prove a marvellous man."

From the Cardinal's house young More went to Oxford where, among others, he formed the acquaintance of Erasums which later developed into a very close and intimate friendship.



Sir Thomas More

From Erasums too he acquired a taste for the Latin and Greek languages and was also interested in the "dangerous" humanistic ideas that were finding currency on the continent.

Even when he started legal practice Thomas More's interest in religion continued. At the young age of 20 we hear of him delivering lectures on theology and humanities in St. Lawrence's Church.

Ascetic Life

More's was an intensely susceptible nature. It was not strange, therefore, that he should be attracted by the revival of religious enthusiasm. He was seized with "a violent access of devotional rapture." He gave himself up to devotion and prayer in the Charterhouse of London. Though he never took the vows, he passed four years like a monk, living in bare and uncomfortable lodgings, sleeping on the floor and using a shirt of stiff hair to torment his skin.

He was saved, however, from this life of monkish mortifications by two factors—the revival of humanistic influence and his marriage to the daughter of an Essex gentleman. It is a proof of his extreme gentle nature that though he preferred the second daughter he married the elder one for fear of causing her pain at being passed over.

Meanwhile he was gaining prominence as an intelligent and honest lawyer and was elected a member of Parliament and the Under-Sheriff of London. In the by openly opposing the Kings de-Commons he created a sensation mand for money in connection with his sister's marriage. The hesitation and reluctance of the members was swept off by his powerful speech and a substantial cut was made in the demand. The King, Henry VII. was wild with anger and imprisoned More's father though he was subsequently released on payment of a fine of £100. More had to retire from politics.

Pope v. Crown

Little did Thomas More know that the case which would give him prominence in the eyes of the new King, Henry VIII, was symbolical of that conflict of loyalties in which he would ultimately have to lose his life. The case was: The Pope v. the Crown. A ship belonging to the Pope had been captured by the King's Orders and the Pope had protested against the seizure. So well did More plead on behalf of the Pope that not only was the ship returned but the King was so impressed with his advocacy that he decided at once to take the brilliant counsel into Royal Service.

More's Utopia

Henceforward Thomas More rose from one position to another. The King was kind to him that sometimes More (now Knighted) had to avoid the royal company. In every matter the King sought his advice. He was sent on important foreign missions. In the meantime he had within his immortal classic, "The Utopia," which is a masterpiece of imaginative thinking and is the first attempt to envisage a better world. It is to be noted that though a devout Christian, Sir Thomas More gave the greatest freedom of conscience to the people of his Utopia.

In 1529, when a successor was to be found for Wolsey, More was raised to the Chancellorship and the appointment was received with great enthusiasm by the people. During his Chancellorship he acted with such admirable tact and ability and dispensed justice so well that he became the idol of the nation. He also saw to it that the course of justice was not tampered with by his subordinates accepting bribes. As for himself, his honesty and impartiality was above reproach.

The End

And then came the sordid affair of the King's divorce. Being loyal to the Pope, More could not go against the Papal orders and he refused to yield to the King's wishes in the matter. When he found the King determined to marry Anne Boleyn, he surrendered the Great Seal and resigned. The King reluctantly accepted the resignation and More returned to the life which had always been his ambition—living with his family in a quiet and modest villa on the Thames devoting most of his time to study and religious devotion.

But he was not allowed to live in peace for long. In 1534 the Act of Supremacy was passed and More was called upon to take the oath which meant acknowledging the King to be the supreme head of the Church. On his refusal, More was confined to the Tower and after a year of cruel imprisonment, was brought out and after a trial for high treason was sentenced to be executed.

A week later on July 7, 1535, he mounted the Scaffold, cheerfully jesting with his executioner till the last moment of his life.

He died for what he regarded as the cause of truth and he refused to surrender his will to the will of a monarch. As such he ranks among the world's greatest and noblest rebels who have died so that truth and freedom shall live.

Six months ago he was canonized by the Pope. Now he has a place in the calendar of saints.

SERVICE BOAT DISASTER

Licensed Craft Capsizes As Sequel To Collision

KOTTAYAM, July 5.

"Mannan" and "Mary" two service boats plying on the backwaters between Alleppy and Ernakulam collided near Pochakal in Vembanad lake five miles north of Vaikom. The "Mary" capsized. It is learnt that she was licensed to carry 72 passengers.

There is no information whether there has been any loss of life.—A.P.

1,126 REFUGEES AT RAWALPINDI

RAWALPINDI, July 4.

So far 1,126 refugees have arrived here from Quetta. Mr. King, Deputy Commissioner of Rawalpindi has appointed a subcommittee to look to their needs and find out employment for them.

Immediate relief measures are being taken by the authorities to cope with the situation.—United Press.

RADIO SET WITHOUT LICENSE

Kurla Landlord Requests Sessions Judge To Send Case To High Court

(From Our Correspondent),

THANA, July 5.

A revision application referred by Mr. Trimbak Govind Deo, a landlord of Kurla, against the order of his conviction for possessing a radio set without license under section 6 of the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act on a complaint lodged by Mr. Cyril Pereira, inspector of wireless, and sentence of Rs. 25 fine passed by Mr. R. W. Potnis, the Resident Magistrate at Kurla on May 27 last was admitted yesterday by Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana.

The applicant requests the Sessions Judge to report the case to the Bombay High Court with a recommendation to set aside his conviction.

Mr. D. K. Sathe, Advocate, appeared for the applicant.

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

South Africans' First Test Win In England

(By J. C. MAITRA).

Congratulations to the "Springboks."

H. F. Wade and his colleagues deserve to be highly congratulated on their magnificent victory in their second Test match against England. This is the first time in the history of Test Cricket between England and South Africa that the "Springboks" have won a Test match on English soil. All their previous victories, numbered eleven, were gained in their homeland. The record shows that fifty-six matches have so far been played between these two countries, of which England won 28. South Africa 12, and 16 matches remained inconclusive. It is worthy of note that of the last 18 matches played up to the first Test at Nottingham, as many as ten were drawn, England having won the first eight straight off the reel. South Africa's first victory against England was registered as long ago as 2nd January, 1906 at Johannesberg. It has taken them over 28 years since then to win the first Test in England!

Tourists Surprising Performance.

The performances of the present South African team against County elevens have proved beyond doubt tat they are not a combination to be trifled with. But their show at Trent Bridge was not convincing enough to forecast a defeat for England so soon. On the other hand, England had victory almost in their grasp when rain saved the situation for South Africa. Now the tourists have shown by winning the second Test by the heavy marging 157 runs that they are capable of drubbing even a stronger eleven than was fitted againt them in the First Test match and of rising to much greater heights than people expected of them.

England's Selectors Dismayed.

England was definitely out to win this match. Their selectors set aside the question of making experiments with new blood with a view to the Australian tour next year. They put tried soldiers on the field. Four of those who had failed to make a show in the first test, Robins, Mitchell-Innes, Bowes and Iddon, were given the leave-ticket. The services of such experienced hands as E. R. T. Holmes, James Langridge, Tommy Mitchell and W. Farrimond were requisitioned in their places.

The inclusion of two wicket-keepers in the team occasioned some surprise. But the selectors were determined to retain Ames for his batting prowess as well as utilize Farrimond who is supposed to be the best stumper in England. As if turned out, the former did not rise up to the expectations held of him and the latter did not show anything remarkable to deserve his inclusion at the expense of Ames as a wicket-keeper. The case of Mitchell-Innes has been rather mysterious. It was reported that he had cried off owing to an attack of hay-fever. But on the same day he was seen playing at the Oval for his University against Surrey and scoring 132 runs without losing his wicket, in a stand of 4 hours!

What Could Wyatt Do?

Similarly Bowes whose claims for retention had been rejected, earned the distinction of capturing eight Northamptonshire wickets for 18 runs. However, that is hardly a guarantee or indication that he would have done the same thing against the South Africans, were he given another chance.

Bob Wyatt cannot be blamed for England's defeat which was due more to the batting failure of the side than anything else. For a team which was said to include nine first-class batsmen in its ranks, to score 198 and 151 was analogous to a massacre of innocents. As in the first Test, Wyatt was the top-scorer for his side and played a Captain's innings for his 53. Only Hammond and Langridge in the first innings with 27 each and Sutcliffe and the former again in the second innings with 38 and 27 respectively, could show any resistance against the devastating bowling of Balaskas and Langton. Thus the second Test exploded the strong batting claim of England in no uncertain manner. While their bowling good enough, fielding left much to be desired.

A Battle For Slow Bowlers.

The South Africans made three charges in their first Test composition. Tomlinson, Viljoen and Vincent gave places to X.L. Balaskas, E. L. Dalton and A. J. Bell. Apparently they expected a battle for the bowlers and luckily for them it turned out to be so. Batting first the tourists were dismissed for 228 runs—hardly a total worth talking about. But there was a noble contribution in it, that of Cameron who playing in his usual aggressive style collected 90 runs and was really unfortunate in missing the coveted century. Rowan and Bruce Mitchell were responsible for 40 and 30 respectively.

England's 75 for 2 wickets at the end of the first day raised high hopes in the English mind of securing a substantial lead in the first innings. But Monday brought great disappointment to them. With an addition of only 123 runs, the rest of the batsmen were skittled out, thanks to the deadly spin-bowling of Balaskas, who returned the analysis of 32 overs, 8 maidens, 49 runs and 5 wickets.

Bruce Mitchell's Outstanding Performance.

South Africa's second venture was a sort of nightmare for England. Bruce Mitchell, assisted by Rowan punished England's bowlers severely and raised the total for the second wicket to 136. Thereafter the latter had a spell of luck. Nowise, Cameron, Dalton and Wade fell victims to Verity and T. Mitchell for 2, 3, 0 0 runs respectively. Nonetheless, B. Mitchell continued his brilliant career, supported by Langton. Despite the fact that it had rained heavily early on Tuesday morning, these two heroes persisted in their efforts to collect more runs. At 278, when his score was 44, Langton fell a victim to Hammond. They had added 101 runs for the seventh wicket when Wade applied closure. Mitchell remained unbeaten for his 164 which is the highest individual score for both sides in the present series of the Tests and the first century for the visitors.

Balaskas Plays The Devil.

England was called upon to muster 309 runs for an outright win. But Balaskas and Langton played havoc on the home batsmen and Shattered all their hopes for victory. At short intervals they surrendered their wickets and at 151 all were out of the field. Balaskas produced the analysis of 27 overs, 8 maidens, 54 runs and 4 wickets, while Langton showed 11 overs 3 maidens, 31 runs and 4 wickets.

RELIEF IN RURAL 'QUAKE AREA

Memon Society Applies For Permission To Work In Baluchistan

(From A Correspondent.)
KARACHI, July 5.

Mr. Staig, Earthquake Relief Commissioner in Quetta, in company of the Commissioner in Sind visited the Quetta Refugee Camp at the Haji Camp and the Memon Relief Society Mr. Abdul Sattar Naviwalla Officer-in-charge Memon Relief Society, acquainted them with the relief activities of the society and discussed with Mr. Staig several urgent problems with him. The Memon Relief Society has already applied to Mr. Staig to grant permission to do relief work in Baluchistan area.

VICEROY VISITS QUETTA RUINS

QUETTA, July 5.

H. E. the Viceroy and party arrived by special train at 10 yesterday morning and motored to Mastung where they were received by the Khan of Kalat in whose company they saw the ruins caused by the earthquake.

The Viceroy granted interviews to representatives of the Hindu, Moslem, Sikh and Parsi communities who acquainted him with their difficulties. He visited the refugees' camp. At a review of the troops the Viceroy addressed them thanking them for the service done by them during the earthquake.

It is expected Their Excellencies will visit Ziarat, the summer resort of the Agent to the Governor General and return to Quetta and will leave by special train at 6/30 p.m. for Karachi. Sir Norman Cater, Agent, Governor General arrived yesterday from Ziarat in connection with the Viceregal visit.

The Commander-in-Chief arrived yesterday by the plane "Star of India" and conferred with local military station.—A. P.

RELIEF COMMISSIONER AT REFUGEE CAMP

KARACHI, July 5.

Mr. Staig, the Earthquake Commissioner, is now here acquainting himself with the plight of refugees, studying at first-hand the problems connected with reclamation of property at Quetta and its restoration to rightful owners. In company with the Commissioner he visited the refugees' camps and listened to the representations of the refugees. He assured them of sympathetic consideration.

He is leaving by the Lahore mail to-morrow.—A. P.

3 MONTHS' JAIL FOR BEATING SOLDIER

JULLUNDUR, July 5.

For alleged assault on a British soldier of the Northamptonshire Regiment stationed at Jullundur Cantonment, Kushi Mohd and five other Muslim cultivators were convicted by the Cantonement Magistrate, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.—United Press.

SOUTH AFRICANS BEAT SOMERSET

KENT vs. SUSSEX: Sussex won by 83 runs Sussex 282 and 338 (Melville 50 Cook 61; J. Parks 216 H. Parks not out 51; Freeman six for 116). Kent 439 and 98.

DERBYSHIRE vs SURREY: Surrey won bn the first innings. Surrey 430 and 164 for seven declared (Barling not out 65; A Pope five for 34). Derby 244 and 150 for one (Storer 57; Smith not out 67).

SOMERSET vs. SOUTH AFRICANS: South Africans won by 51 runs. South Africans 173 and 284. Somerset 218 and 188 (Mitchell five for 45; Langton four for 56).

Jack Parks 126 realised in a stand of four hours hit 13 boundaries. He was particularly strong on leg-side and with Melville added 106 for the second wicket.—Reuter's Special.

FINED ON RIOTING CHARGE

Five Villagers Appeal Against Conviction

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, July 5.

Mr. M. A Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, admitted to-day an appeal preferred by Abdulla Majid Gafur Patil and four others of Talaje against the order of their conviction on charges of rioting and assault on one Allisaheb Gulamsaheb Patil and sentence of Rs. 200 fine each on the first two appellants and of Rs. 100 fine each on the last three passed by the first class Magistrate of Panvel.

The Judge ordered that the appellants, who are undergoing imprisonment in default of fine, be released on each of them entering into a bond in a sum of Rs. 200 with one good surety until further orders.

The first two appellants, who are father and son, are undergoing imprisonment of four months in default of fine while the last three, who are related to one another, are suffering a months' hard labour.

The victim of the armed assault on September 1 last was ordered by the trial court to be paid Rs. 50 as compensation.

NEW YORK COTTON UP BY 13 POINTS

Active Local And Professional Buying

GOLD STEADY BUT SILVER WEAK

Further Decline In Wheat

Bombay, July 6.

On Saturday, crossrates con tinued to move upward.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM

New York cotton ruled firm on fairly active buying by professionals. There was some short covering also.

GOLD STEADY BUT SILVER WEAK

London gold was steady but silver was week.

WHEAT EASY AND LINSEED QUIET

Wheat ruled easy. Linseed was quiet.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE VERY STEADY

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The New York Stock Exchange was very steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, July 6

Previous closing	11.52
To-day's opening	11.58
Difference	+06
To-day's closing	11.65
Difference	+13

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1935

Liverpool, July 6

Previous closing	6.22
To-day's opening	6.17
Difference	—.05
To-day's closing	6.17
Difference	—05

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 221-8

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, July 6

Cotton displayed considerable steadiness to-day on fairly active buying by professionals and prices rose steadily influenced by favourable week-end developments.

In the absence of selling pressure the market easily responded to fairly good buying orders which on the think market gave added zest.

Business in October commenced at 11.58 i.e. 6 points higher than previous closing. Prices early advanced on considerable local and professional buying together with covering with October rising to 11.62 and with renewed buying support and week-end trade calling October finally closed at 11.65 with a rise of 13 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 6

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.99/11.98) 11.91/11.91
October (11.63/11.60) 11.58/11.58
December (11.59/11.57) 11.59/11.58

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 6

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American July (6.54) 6.49
American October (6.23) 6.39
Egyptian July (7.84) 7.82
Egyptian October (7.82) 7.80

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 6

Broach New A-M. moved between Rs 218-12 and Rs. 221-12 at night. The rate at 9-40 p.m. was Rs. 221-8 with *New York closing futures 13 points up.*

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 6

Previous closing	4.94 7/8
To-day's opening	4.95
To-day's closing	4.95 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 6

Previous closing	4.94 11/16
To-day's opening	4.95
To-day's closing	4.95 1/16
Difference	+.00 3/8

FRANC RATE

London, July 6

Previous closing	74.69
To-day's opening	74.71
To-day's closing	74.71
Difference	+.02

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 6

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.95 and then fell to 4.94-15/16 subsequently again rising to 4.95 1/16.

Franc opened at 74.71 with a steady tendency but no movements of any importance occurred. The closing rate was 74.71.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 6

The market was steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	31d.	30 11/16d
Spot	31 3/16d.	30 13/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 6

Gold per ounce (£7-0-11) £7-1-0

DISCOUNTS

London, July 6

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent
6 months (11/16 to 7/8 per cent) 13/16 to 7/8 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, July 6

London on Bombay (1.6 1/8)	1.6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.64 5/8)	5.64 1/8
New York on Bombay (37.30)	37.30
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 3/4)	0.93
London on Shanghai (1-7 1/4)	1-7 1/8
London on Milan (59.81)	59.81
London on Kobe (1-2 1/8)	1-2 1/8

UPS AND DOWNS IN BOMBAY SILVER

Bombay, July 6

Silver opened steady at Rs. 71/7, 71/10 and 72. The market became depressed by disappointing foreign cables which resulted in heavy liquidation by tired bulls while easier London cables brought in renewed selling and liquidating orders which forced prices further down to Rs. 69/6, 69/8 and 69/12. Thereafter there was a sharp rise to Rs. 72/14, 73/0 and 73/4. The closing ratss were Rs. 72/6, 72/8 and Rs. 72/12.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/13/9, 34/14/6 and 35. The market was very quiet in the absence of fresh developments abroad and after fluctuating rather irregularly finally closed steady at Rs. 34/13/9, 34/14/6 and Rs. 35.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 6

Liverpool wheat opened weak with July at 58 and October 59-1/2. The market was quiet but steady with very small business passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 6

Chicago wheat opened quiet with July at 0.79-1/2. Prices further eased on general liquidation and commission house selling influenced by bearish news from abroad.

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 6

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£230 1/4 buyers £230 1/2 sellers. Quiet) closed
Linseed Calcutta June July (£13 11/16 buyers. No sellers. Steady) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£33 to £34) closed
Glasgow (£70) closed

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-9) 0-9
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-3
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/4) 0-10 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6 1/4) 1-6 1/4

JUTE

July August New Crop (£19 1/4 sellers) £19 1/8 sellers
Dunlop August (£23 1/2) £23 1/2
Lightning August (£21 3/4) £21 3/4

RUBBER.

Spot (5 7/8 paid and buyers) closed
Forward (6 1/16 paid and buyer) closed

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay July August (£11 5/8) £11 5/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta July August (£11 3/8) £11 3/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata July (£9 1/8 sellers) £9 sellers
Groundnut Coromandal August (£12 3/4 sellers) £12 15/16 paid and sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

September Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, July 6

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6	9	6
Rates at 12-0 noon	6	9	3
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	6	9	3
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6	9	3
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6	9	0
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6	9	3
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6	9	6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 6

	Rs.	a	p
Wheat September	4	4	0
Linseed September	6	9	0

The tone was steady

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 7

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 6

The following were the opening rates

General Motor (dol 33 1/8) dol 33 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 14 1/2) dol 14 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 33 7/8) dol 35
U S Steel Preference (dol 88) dol 90 1/2

JUTE SHARES STEADY

CALCUTTA, July 6.

In share market jutes ruled steadv and unchanged. Only limited turnover took place. Coals were dull. Teas were practically neglected. Miscellanc ; section was featureless. Government securities were easier. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3½ per cent. Paper 94/14; 3½ per cent. Loan 1947/50 102/11; 5 per cent. Loan 1939/44 108/2 small lot.

Banks:—Allahabad pref. 136 small lot; Reserve Bank 131.

Jutes:—Agarpara 27/1; Adamjee pref. 128/4; Birla 15/10; Chitavalsah 29/8; Clive 30; Dalhousie 362; Delta 375 small lot; Gourepore 709 small lot; Howrah 56/6; 7 per cent. pref. 148; Hukumchand 13/7; Kamarhatty 580; Lawrence 514; Nuddea 59/8.

Miscellaneous:—Dacca Elec. 18/4 ex. div; Indian Iron and Steel 7/10; Calcutta Insurance Rs. 8 paid up 8/2; B. I. Corpn. ordy. 3/9; Indian wood products 13/9; Walford Transport 1/2; Balrampore Sugar 19/4; Buland 11/14; Murree Brewery 183 small lot; Samastipore 10/4.—A. P.

TO ROUSE SWADESHI SPIRIT

Christmas Exhibition In Madras

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

Mr. S. Satyamurthi, M.L.A., President of the Tamilnadu Congress Committee writes:—

Under the auspices of the Tamil Nadur Congress Committee, it is proposed to hold an All-India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition in the month of December this year. The exhibition will be located in the Congress House in the city and since it will be run during the Christmas season it is expected that there will be a very large attendance of visitors at the Show.

TO ROUSE SWADESHI SPIRIT.

Not only will be the exhibition helpful in encourageming indigenous industdies of manufacturers and dealers in Swadeshi goods, but will also help to rouse the Swadeshi spirit in the people to a large extent. It is hardly necessary for me to emphasise on the need for holding such Swadeshi fairs whose value, I am sure, none will fail to realise. particularly when we are in the throes of a struggle both for economic and political freedom.

As many as one hundred stalls will be built for the use of the exhibitors and such of those who intend to exhibit their articles are requested to make an early application. A demonstration section will be arranged for, wherein handicrafts and articles concerned with home industries will be exhibited, thereby giving an impetus to the newly started all India Village Industries Association.

KHADI SECTION A SPECIALITY.

I take this opportunity of appealing to all dealers and manufacturers of Swadeshi articles as also the general public to help to make the exhibition a great success by lending their fullest cooperation. The Khadi section will be of particular interest since different varieties will be shown. It behoves therefore those who have the plight of the masses at heart, to give every possible assistance to undertakings of this kind. —United Press.

MONEY MARKET

Heavy Eastern Sales In Silver

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 6

MONEY MARKET:—Despite replacement of loans borrowed from the Bank of England to tide over halfyear end accommodation for short term, employment was easily available. Discounts weakened owing to the keenness of clearing banks to refill portfolios but the demand latterly was inclined to slacken as rates were tending harder.

In commodities wheat again declined in response to overnight weakness in Chicago and Canadian uncertainties during the last three days.

Liverpool wheat fell by ten per cent.

Silver fixing was delayed for nearly three hours owing to brokers awaiting American support to offset heavy eastern sales. Spot silver was finally fixed 5/16 lower.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 6.

Following a decline of 26 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 219 for Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 220 on scattered short covering. As soon as the demand was satisfied prices receded to Rs. 219-2 on long liquidation.

Liverpool market opened to-day at a decline of 5 points against expected fall of 9 points. The Liverpool market fluctuated within a narrow range and closed 5 points down to-day. The local market ruled very steady and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 220/8. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A Rs. 232
Broach A/M Rs. 220/4
Oomra July Rs. 210/4
Oomra D/J Rs. 197
Bengal July Rs. 143/8
Bengal D/J Rs. 144

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 6.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/16
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Ready to Jan.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Feb-Mar.
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 Mail.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 Nov.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 271
Banks selling T T 269
Banks buying T T 266 1/4
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 559
Banks buying D D 569
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/4
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/4
Banks buying T T 77 5/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 149 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 107 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 9 1/2
CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.95 5th inst.
Hongkong/London 2/2 15/16 6th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/7 1/8 6th inst.
Japan/Londn 1/2 5/32 6th inst.
Java/London 7.21 6th inst.
London/Paris 74.69 5th inst.
London/Belgium 29.30 5th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.10 1/4 5th inst.
London/Italy 59.75 5th inst.
London/Berlin 12.24 3/4 5th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 5th inst.
London/New York 4.94 11/16 5th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.25 3/4 5th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £7-0-11 4th inst. £7-0-11 5th inst
Silver London Ready 31 4th inst. 31 5th inst.
Silver London Forward 31 3/16 4th inst. 31 3/16 5th inst.
Silver New York Ready Closed 4th inst. 69.1/4 5th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 p.c. 4th inst. 5/8 p.c. 5th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos. 7/8 p. c. 4th inst. 7/8 p.c. 5th inst.
Reserve Bank rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos 2 per cent.
6 Mos 2 1/4 per cent
Tone: Easy.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 5.

Broach J/A. Op. 232 3/4; Highest 234; Lowest 232 3/4; Closing 232 3/4.
Broach A/M. Op. 222; Highest 223 1/2; Lowest 221 3/4; Closing 222 1/4
Oomra July Op. 211 1/2; Highest 212; Lowest 211 1/4; Closing 211 1/4
Oomra D/J. Op. 199; Highest 199 1/2; Lowest 198 1/2; Closing 198 1/2.
Bengal July Op. 144 1/4; Highest 144 1/2; Lowest 144 1/4; Closing 144 1/4.
Bengal D/J. Op 142 1/4; Highest 141 1/2. Lowest 141 1/2; Closing 141 1/2.
Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Re 31 1/2
Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-7-35) Re. 7 1/4.

Further Drop In Tata Steel Shares

General Liquidation And Absence Of Support

MARKET BECOMING OVERSOLD

BOMBAY, July 6.

Following weakness in Silver and raw cotton, the local Share Bazar opened easy and prices declined further on general long liquidation. There was utter absence of any buying and the undertone of the market was weak. The market is becoming oversold.

In sympathy with weakness in cotton prices, there was some realising in mill shares. Century shares were quiet at Rs. 262 and Bombay Dyeing shares after opening at Rs. 817 and declined to Rs. 812-|8. Central India shares were placed at Rs. 296. New Great shares opened at Rs. 140 and declined to Rs. 137.

Cement shares were quiet. Bundi shares opened at Rs. 38|8 and closed at Rs. 38|4. Indian Cement shares opened at Rs. 426 and after declining to Rs. 421 rallied to Rs. 423|12. Shahabads were placed at Rs. 482|8.

Andhra shares fluctuated between Rs. 1737 and Rs. 1731. Hydros were quiet at Rs. 178|12. Tata Power shares opened at Rs. 1610 and after opening at Rs. 1613 declined to Rs. 1607|8.

Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened at Rs. 613 and after improved to Rs. 615 declined to Rs. 602 and closed at Rs. 603|12. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 145|8 and after improving to Rs. 146 declined to Rs. 145|4. Second Preference shares came in business at Rs. 152|8.

Bellapur shares opened at Rs. 331 and declined to Rs. 328 and closed at Rs. 329|6. Bombay Steams changed hands at Rs. 304 while Bombay Burma shares were steady around Rs. 328|12.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, July 6.

100	Ahm. Advance	297	8
500	Bom. Cotton	40	0
250	Bombay Dyeing	812	8
250	Bradbury	108	12
100	Century	261	4
100	Central India	296	14
100	Colaba	137	8
100	Coorla	95	0
100	Crescent	7	4
250	Currim	5	0
250	David	60	0
250	Dawn	365	0
1	E D Sassoon	0	3 3
100	Finlay	111	14
100	Gokak	193	2
1000	Hindustan	1,655	0
100	Indore	67	8
50	Kastoorchand	0	8
100	Khatau	77	8
100	Kohinoor	200	0
250	Laxmi	660	0
100	Madhavji	5	0
250	Madras United	45	0
1000	Morarji	800	0
250	Model	49	6
50	Mysore	100	0
200	New Great	137	8
100	Oosmanshahi	55	0
100	Phoenix	317	8
25	Sassoon Silk	38	0
1000	Sholapur	2,300	0
50	Simplex	76	4
100	Swadeshi	166	4
100	Swan	85	0
25	Tata	8	0
500	Vishnu	1360	0
1000	Western	850	0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	100	8
25-50	Central	39	4
500	Imperial B	1580	0
125-500	Im. Con.	395	0
50-100	India	121	12
5	Union	5	7

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	38	2
70	Gwalior	132	8
160	Indian	423	12
40	Katni Drd.	1640	0
100	Katni Ord.	420	0
75	Okha	261	4
10	Punjab	27	12
100	Shahabad	482	8
70	United	108	12

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	12	6
15-75	New India	45	4
200	Oriental	4460	0
10-100	Vulcan	8	2

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	158	12
100	Andhra Valley	1735	0
10	Ajmer	10	12
50	Bombay Tram	150	5

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 6.

Century 262 265 262
Bom. Dyeing 817 815 812/8
Kohinoor 200 197 200
Central India 296 298 295 296
New Great 140 137
Simplex 76
Swadeshi 167 166
Bundi 38/8 38/4
I. Cement 426 425 422 421 423/12
Punjab 27/12
Shahabad 482 485 482/8
Andhra 1735 1737 1731 1735
Tata Hydro 179/6 178/12
Tata Power 1610 1607 1613 1608 1610 1607/8
Tram. Ord. 150
T. Steel Dfd. 613 612 615 607 612 605 602 603
T. Steel Ord. 145/8 146 144/12 145/8 145 144/4 144/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 153/8 152/8
Bellapur 331 328 329/6
B. Steam 303 304
B. Burma 337 340 338/12

100	Bombay Suburban	177	8
10	Broach	11	2
100	Karachi	230	0
100	Poona	218	12
100	Surat	195	0
100	Tata Hydro	178	12
1000	Tata Power	1607	8

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	870	0
100	Amr. Patty	121	0
100	C. Province	87	4
100	Dhond Baramati	94	0
100	Gujarat	72	0
100	Mandra Bhon	94	0
100	Pachora Jamner	94	0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	92	0
500	Tapty Valley	767	8

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	30	4
30	Tata Steel Def.	603	12
75	Tata Steel Ord.	144	8

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	163	12
50	Belapur Sugar	329	6
250	Bombay Steam	304	6
125	Bombay Burma	338	12
50	Bombay Burma Conty.	110	0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3	4
50	Bombay Telephone	111	0
100	Indian Bleaching	126	0
100	Ind. Radio Defd.	512	8
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	502	8
1000	Port Canning	600	0
15	Scindia	12	9
30	Premier Construction	82	0
25	Tata Oil	18	0

PREFERENCE.

7	p.c Andhra Valley	1355	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	285	4
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	83	0
5	p.c. Central India	507	8
7	p.c. Katni 1st	135	0
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	143	12
7 1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14	4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	141	14
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1405	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st X.D.	107	4
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd X.D.	152	12
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	13	0
7	p.c. Vishnu	600	0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

Bombay, July 6.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 95
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 95/1
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 106/13
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 106/13
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/10
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/10

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B0 D L 101/4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1941 101/3
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/9
4 per cent 1948 106/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 113/12
5 per cent 1939/44 108/5
5 per cent 1940/43 109/13
5 per cent 1935 100/3
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/6
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 106/14

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 104
4 per cent M Deb 1974 103/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 114/0
6 per cent M Deb 1954 126/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 126/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 105

Note.—3 1/2 per cent paper opened to-day at Rs. 94/14 and after declining to Rs. 94/13 improved to Rs. 95.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 6.

The local silver market was erratic to-day on active selling. Prices opened at Rs. 71-4 and declined to Rs. 71-4 but later on rallied to Rs. 71-6. The gold market was quiet but steady. Shanghai T.T. on London was quoted 1-7 1/8. It appears that local operators are chiefly responsible for the present decline. Prices have declined too rapidly and we think it safe to buy silver at present level of prices. U.S. Government is bound to support prices. The local market is oversold and any favourable news from America will result in scarcity of contracts. To-day London prices were reported 1/2d. down. In the local market prices declined to Rs. 71-4 and rallied to Rs. 71-6.

Ready silver Rs. 71-4-0.
Ashad delivery Rs. 71-6-0.
Shravan delivery Rs. 72-8-0.
Ready Gold Rs. 34-13-0.
Ashad delivery Rs. 34-14-0.
Shravan delivery Rs. 34-15-6.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

East:—Generally fair.
Central:—Partly cloudy, scattered showers.
West:—Partly cloudy.

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, July 5.

July	69.20—80
September	69.50—90
December	71.00—50

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, July 5.

Spot silver prices were reduced to-day by 3/8 cent to 69 cents.

LONDON SILVER.

London July 5

Market is quietly steady.
Spot 31
Forward 31-3/16

LONDON GOLD,

London, July 5

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7 0/11

A.I.C.C. MONEY WITHHELD

Magistrate Declares Warrant Under Ordinance 4 Still Holds Good

ALLAHABAD, July 6.

The District Magistrate of Allahabad has ordered the withholding of payment of a small sum belonging to the All-India Congress Committee lying with the National Bank.

The reasons given by the Magistrate for withholding the amount is that the warrant of January 1932 under Ordinance 4 which withheld the amount, still holds good.

The amount was first claimed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on behalf of the A.I.C.C. in December 1933.

In his communication to the Bank Pandit Jawaharlal had shown that the A.I.C.C. had at no time been declared an illegal Organisation and the Ordinance under which the Government orders had been made expired long ago and yet the Bank was not allowed by the magistrate to make the payment.

The re-opening of the question recently by the A.I.C.C. Office has been met with the same answer from the Magistrate intimated through the Punjab National Bank.—United Press.

STATE AID FOR PUNJAB INDUSTRIES

Need For Expediting Bill In Ensuing Session Of Council

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 5.

I understand that the final decision regarding the provisions for State Aid to Industries Bill was taken up by the Punjab Government to-day and the Bill is now being drafted by legal experts, so that it may be sent up to the Government of India for their formal sanction. When the sanction is received, the Bill will be published in the Punjab Government Gazette.

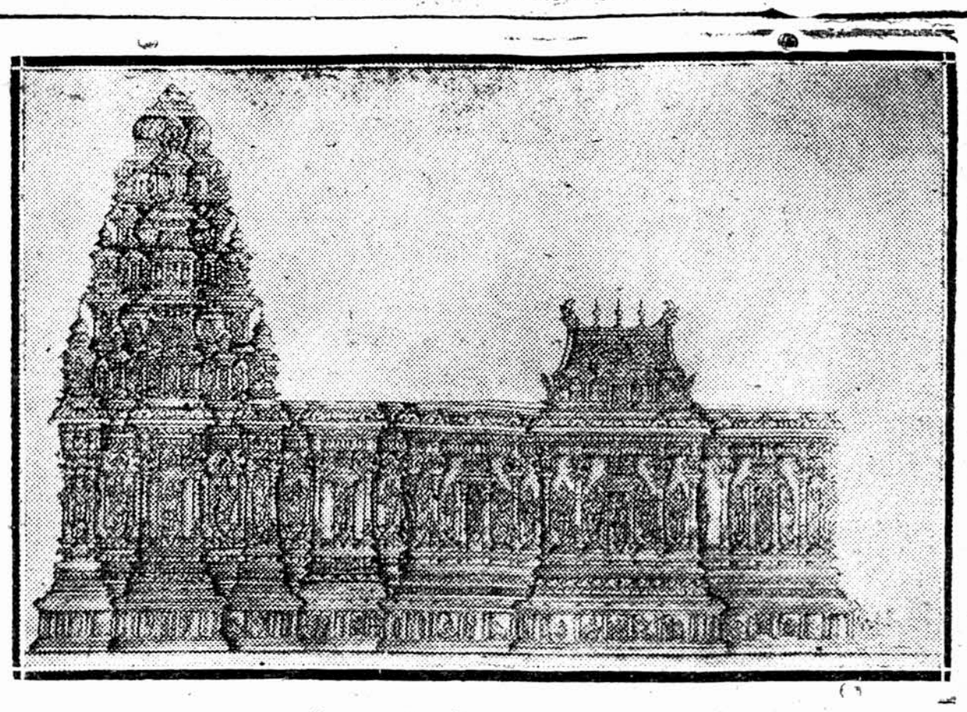
LATITUDE TO PUNJAB

What is still more welcome is that the Punjab Government leaves to itself the discretion with regard to aid in such a matter as may arise hearafter and which are not covered by the specific provisions of the Bill. The Bill is thus to have every reasonable provision which circumstances for the moment justify and will mark an act of justifiable courage on the part of the Government. As the Minister responsible for Industries, Sir Gokulchand Narang will pilot the Bill and when the Bill becomes law it will be a standing tribute to his services to the province and a tribute to the Governor and his colleagues who have visualized industrial expansion for the province as (necessary for providing employment and increasing prosperity.

NEED FOR EXPEDITION.

The existing Bill which merely permits the grant of loans to industries will be repealed and the new Bill will be enacted. The Bill though so important is expected to prove non-controversial and the Government should after its introduction in the Punjab Council get it examined by a Select Committee within a week and then enact it before the session is over. Rearrangement of dates for the session should permit the Bill being taken up towards the close of the session.

Six persons were injured as a result of a motor lorry colliding with an electric post in Kangaria railway yard, near Ahmedabad, on Friday.



His Holiness Jagatguru Prathivadhi Bhayankaram Anantacharya Maharaj of Kanchi, recently dedicated the temple of Shri Venkateshwar at Fanaswadi, Bombay, properties attached there to the deity installed therein by a document registered by him in Bombay last week. The temple is a fine specimen of South Indian architecture. Photo gives a side view of this temple, with its numerous sculptured panels of inner deities.

INDUSTRIES CONFERENCE

Govt. Of India Call For Information On Working Of Schemes

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 5.

The Government of India has issued invitations to the leading provinces and States to participate in the seventh Industries Conference which it is proposed to hold in New Delhi on the 28th and 29th October, 1935.

The Conference will be asked to review the working of important schemes which have been instituted for the development of the handloom industry. It will also consider the possibility of taking steps for the encouragement of exhibitions or competitions relating to handloom industry.

Following the grant of funds by the Legislative Assembly allotments amounting to Rs. 5,73,500 have been made to different provinces and with the assistance of those funds various schemes have been started. These include for example training of weavers in improved methods of production, establishment of sale depots and Weaver's Co-operative Societies for the marketing of handloom products, introduction of new patterns, new designs and improved appliances.

The Conference is expected to have before it memoranda giving an account of the progress of the schemes and, in the light of this information, will advise on the allotment of funds available for the next year.

REGULATION OF WORKSHOPS.

The Conference will also be asked to consider the question of the control of unregulated factories and particularly those small workshops which do not employ any power machinery. This is discussed in detail in chapter VII of the Report of Whitley Commission which has made a number of recommendations on the subject. The Commission's investigations revealed the existence of serious abuses in a number of these workshops. In particular children of tender years were frequently found to be employed under very unsatisfactory conditions. It is understood that the Conference will be asked to assist in the examination of the question of framing legislation with a view to subsequent consultation with local Governments and public opinion before legislation is undertaken.

SERICULTURE SCHEMES.

The minutes of the first meeting of the Imperial Sericultural Committee will also be placed before the Conference for their consideration. Following the meeting grants amounting to Rs. 93,000 were allocated to various provinces to enable them to set up schemes for the benefit of sericulture and it is expected that particulars will be available of the inception and progress of the schemes.

ANDHRA AND TAMIL NADU

Jurisdiction Over City Of Madras, Their Bone Of Contention

MADRAS, July 5.

The dispute between the Andhra and the Tamil Nadu Congress Committees regarding the jurisdiction over the city of Madras will, it is understood, be discussed at next meeting of the Congress Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee expected to be held shortly.

Babu Rajendra Prasad the President of the Congress has advised the disputants to suspend the controversy in the meanwhile, lest the feelings between them should be aggravated.—United Press.

PERIOD FOR ELECTION PETITIONS

Amended Rule Empowers Viceroy To Condone Delay

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, July 5

The Council of State and Assembly electoral rules have been amended. The following proviso has been added to both:

"Provided that if a person making a petition satisfies the Governor-General that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the petition within the period prescribed in rule 32, the Governor-General shall have the discretion to condone the failure to comply with that Rule."

SETH BAJAJ FOR BOMBAY

KARACHI, July 5

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, who is here in connection with relief work, stays here till 7th July and then leaves for Bombay where he will discuss the Quetta situation with Sardar Vallabhai Patel. He will afterwards leave for Wardha on the 11th to meet Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

FACTION FIGHT AMONG SWEEPERS

NAGPUR, July 6.

One was killed and five persons were seriously injured in a fight between two factions of sweepers this morning.

Spears and other lethal weapons, it appears, were used in the fight.

The Police are making investigations.—A.P.

SEPARATION OF SIND

Bombay And India Govt. Discuss Financial Adjustments

POONA, July 5.

Financial adjustment necessitated by the separation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency are being considered at the Secretariat here by Mr. J. C. Nixon, C.I.E. Additional Financial Secretary to the Government of India and the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, the Finance Member and Mr. C. G. Freke, I.C.S. Financial Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

The discussion between the representatives of the two governments are of an informal character and will not be made public. It is not definitely known at present whether these and numerous other matters will be incorporated in the Reforms Bill in some form or other or whether such matters will be decided by the Secretary of State for India after consultation with the Governor-General in the form of an Order in Council.

COMMITTEE OF BOTH HOUSES.

His Majesty's Government have not yet decided whether a Committee of Members of both Houses should be appointed to tour India to discuss financial matters arising as the result of the creation of new province as well as electorates and other subjects all of which need straightening out before the Reforms machinery can be safely started.

In view of the large amount of work that still remains to be done it is not very difficult to prophesy that the New Act will only come into force in the spring of 1937.—A. P.

COMMUNAL AWARD AND INDIA BILL

Shafi Daudi Urges Incorporation Of Pledges In Constitution

PATNA, July 4.

Maulana Shafi Daudi wires as follows:—

I welcome the communique of July 2nd, issued by the authority of His Majesty's Government, which gives an assurance to the minorities that within the range of the Communal Award, His Majesty's Government would not propose, in exercise of any powers conferred by this clause, to recommend to Parliament any change unless such change has been agreed to between the communities concerned.

The matter is, however, so vital to the interest of minorities that a mere assurance cannot fully allay the fears and suspicions of Muslims. What they want is that this assurance should be incorporated in India Bill itself.

The Communal Award clearly lays down that the electoral arrangement shall be revised after ten years with the assent of the communities affected, for the ascertainment of which suitable means will be devised.

India Bill is silent of this crucial point. Muslims demand that it should be clearly stated in India Bill that after the expiry of ten years the Communal Award will be revised only in accordance with the terms of the above quoted pledge.

The duty of Muslim is, at present, quite clear. They should not rest unless and until the assurance given by His Majesty's Government by their communique dated July 2nd and undertakings given in the Communal Award are incorporated in the India Bill.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

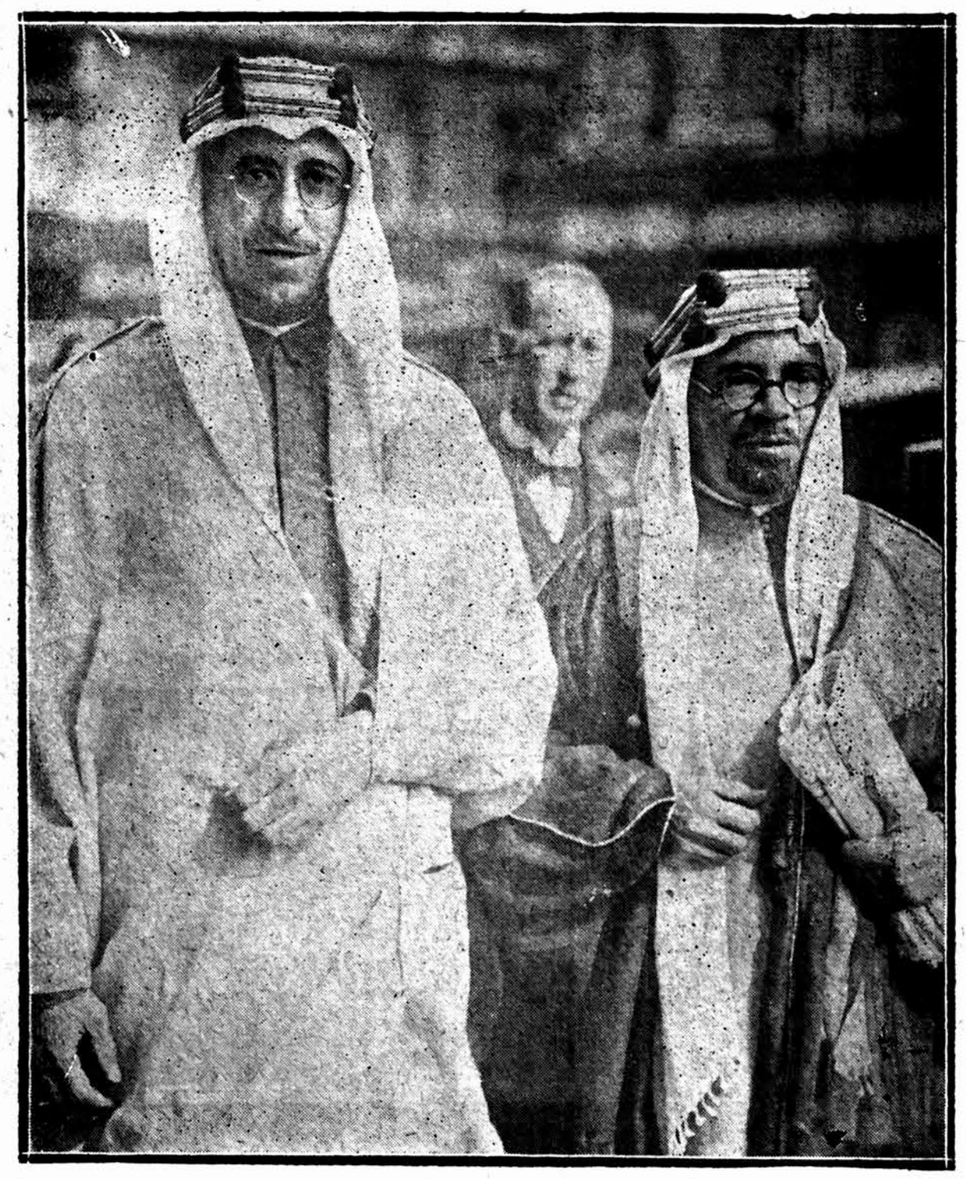
Lt.-Colonel N. G. Hind arrived at Government House on Friday.

IRELAND HONOURS MEMORY OF DEAD NOVELIST

A statue of the late Padhraic O Conaire, the noted Irish novelist who, writing in Gaelic language, gave vivid pictures of Irish life, was unveiled by President de Valera on 9th June. Photo shows the scene at Galway after the statue was unveiled.

Football's highest priced player, Tommy Walker, recently turned down offers of dollars 60,000 for transfer of the player.

The Prince of Wales may not be a world beater as a golfer, but he sets the style in clothes, if not the pace in the match. He is seen here in an informal pose as he played H. Burrows in Parliamentary handicap at Walton Heath. He was wearing checked knickers, with matching scarf and herring-bone stockings.



Emir Saud, Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia and heir to King Ibn Saud, who has never been out of Arabia except for a visit to Cairo several years ago, arrived in England last month on a brief visit. Photo shows him (left) arriving at his hotel in London.

This trio of stars of the U. S. Navy's manoeuverng fleet at Honolulu seems to have just about all the necessary furnishings for a combination Japanese and Hawaiian dance.

Sun-bathers basking on the warm beach at Brighton, during Whitsun holidays.

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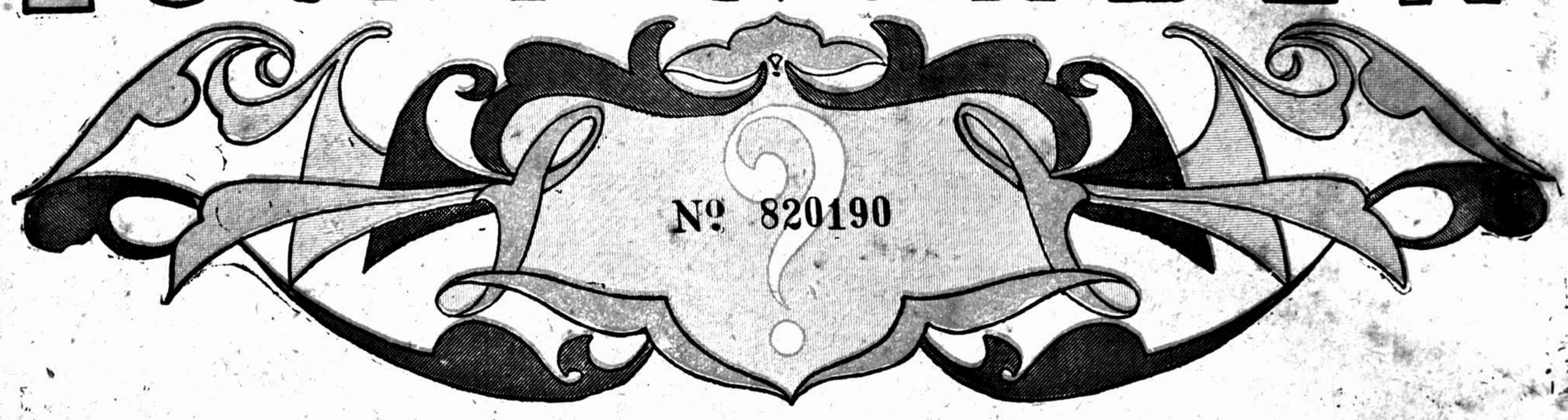
Sunday, July 7, 1935

LUCKY NUMBER



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